

Weekly Report

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1956 BUDGET

Defense Again Takes Big Slice, Nation Operates at Deficit

OF SPECIAL INTEREST :
GOVERNMENT-IN-BUSINESS
INDUSTRIAL SECURITY
PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES

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THE WEEK IN CONGRESS

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The Authoritative Reference On Congress

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Congressional Quiz

1. Q--Is there any way Congress can "take back" the money it appropriates for federal departments and agencies?

A--Yes. As long as the money hasn't actually been spent, Congress can order "rescission" of appropriations granted in prior years. This in effect revokes or cancels amounts previously approved for spending by the federal unit involved. Rescissions generally are carried in appropriation bills. Last year, for example, the \$28.8 billion Defense Department Appropriation bill also included \$1.1 billion in rescissions of past-year money grants.

2. Q--I read recently that some government experts think the President should have "item veto" power. What does this power imply?

A--The President would have the power--which he doesn't have now--to veto individual items in appropriation bills. Under present procedures, the President would have to reject an entire money bill if he decided he must block even a single item in it.

3. Q--What's giving the impetus to the drive for unity between the American Federation of Labor and the Congress of Industrial Organizations?

A--Those taking part in the unity drive say that the CIO-AFL non-aggression pact signed about two years ago is probably the biggest stimulus. Since then the possibility of a formal merger has been increased by general agreement on stands on unemployment compensation, social security, health insurance, and other features of labor's program.

4. Q--What immediate results are expected from CIO and AFL unity efforts?

A--More coordination in talking to Congress and issuing legislative bulletins is expected. Also predicted is a wider and more effective lobby coverage of Congress and a more thorough mobilization of grass-roots pressure. And unionists plan to work together more closely on local and state legislation.

5. Q--Have the CIO and the AFL always been separate organizations?

A--The Congress of Industrial Organizations was formally organized on Nov. 16, 1938, from the Committee for Industrial Organization, a one-time AFL group designed to promote the industrial type of union. The CIO, led by John L. Lewis, was suspended from the AFL in 1936 and was later expelled. Since then, the CIO and the AFL have been entirely separate bodies.

6. Q--I'm from an agricultural state and my Congressman was a farmer before he went to Washington. How many other Members of Congress have agricultural backgrounds?

A--Statistics on the 84th Congress show that 22 percent of the Senators and 12 percent of the House Members have agricultural backgrounds. The Senate has 14 Republican and seven Democratic Members with farming backgrounds, while the House has 29 Republicans and 22 Democrats from down on the farm.

7. Q--How many women were elected of those who ran for the 84th Congress?

A--Thirty-one women--15 Republicans and 16 Democrats--sought seats in the 84th Congress. Thirteen were incumbents. Of the 31, 17 were elected, an all-time high. These totals include Hawaii's woman delegate.

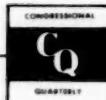
8. Q--Have many Members of Congress had some legal training?

A--Sixty-three percent of the Senate and 55 percent of the House had legal training.

NOTE: CQ Weekly Report pages on which additional data may be found: (3), (4), (5) 8; (6), (7), (8) 4.

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Coming Up in Congress



BUDGET OUTLOOK

Unbalanced Budget, \$3 Billion Deficit Forecast for Fiscal 1956,

But Republicans Hope to Erase Red Ink Before Next Election

For a Republican Administration pledged to the "twin goals of reducing taxes and balancing the budget," Jan. 17 will be a sad day.

That's when President Eisenhower will send his third unbalanced budget to a Congress now controlled by Democrats. According to advance estimates, this fiscal 1956 budget, for the year beginning July 1, 1955, will project a gap between income and outgo of some \$3 billion.

The continuing deficit pleases no one, to be sure. But for the Republicans, the fiscal pledges of 1952 bid fair to become the twin horns of a serious political dilemma in 1956, if balance is not achieved by then.

It's not that the Eisenhower Administration has failed to strive for balance. Substantial cuts have been made, both in taxes and expenditures, since the GOP took over the White House in January, 1953. In fact, many of the spending cuts made in 1953 and 1954 were attacked as excessive by Democrats, whose criticism promises to be more effective now that they control Capitol Hill.

But despite the efforts of the President and his Secretary of the Treasury, George M. Humphrey, balance continues to elude the Administration. Revenues under present tax rates are not sufficient to cover what Mr. Eisenhower considers to be the minimum spending requirements.

TAX CUTS POSTPONED

As the President said in his State of the Union message, he is "hopeful" about further tax cuts "next year," but "it is now clear that defense and other essential government costs must remain at a

level precluding further tax reductions this year." (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 18ff.) And, he might have added, precluding a balanced budget this year.

It is reported that the new budget will project about a \$63 billion spending program for fiscal 1956, and a \$3.5 billion deficit. This would represent a cut of about \$1 billion below the most recent spending and deficit estimates for the current fiscal year (1955). (For fiscal picture, see CQ Weekly Report, p. 31.) But the red ink blot in the upcoming budget may spread if the 84th Congress makes any subtractions on the revenue side or additions on the expenditure side.

First problem arises with the scheduled reduction on April 1 in corporate and excise tax rates, which if not postponed by Congress would cut revenue by an estimated \$2.2 billion and add that much to the fiscal 1956 deficit. The President wants the reduction postponed, and current Congressional sentiment, especially in the strategic Senate Finance and House Ways and Means Committees, indicates that the President's request will get substantial support. But there will be heavy pressure exerted for some downward adjustment of excise rates, particularly the 10 percent tax on automobiles.

ANOTHER THREAT

Another threat looms in the possible renewal of the fight waged by Democrats in 1954 to boost the individual income tax exemption from \$600 to \$700 per year. Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.), a member of the tax-writing Ways and Means Committee, already has introduced a bill (HR 16) to hike the exemption by \$100. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 14.) If enacted, this change would cost the government an estimated \$2.4 billion in revenue.



When Democrats pressed the same proposal in the GOP-controlled 83rd Congress, it failed by very narrow margins. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 480ff.) The House turned it down on a 204-210 roll-call vote, while the Senate rejected it on a 46-49 record vote.

In both cases, the vote was along party lines, with Democrats almost solidly for, and Republicans united in opposition. However, among the four Democratic Senators who voted against the higher exemption was Virginia's Harry Flood Byrd, prospective Chairman of the Finance Committee. What Dingell may win in the House, Byrd may stymie in the Senate.

TAX REDUCTIONS

More than \$7 billion in tax cuts have gone into effect during the Eisenhower Administration. Most of the tax cuts were automatic -- scheduled under 1950 and 1951 Revenue Acts. About \$1.4 billion in tax reductions were enacted by Congress at the specific request of President Eisenhower.

The tax reductions which became effective automatically were:

A 10 percent drop in individual income taxes, effective Jan. 1, 1954, as scheduled under the 1951 Revenue Act. Revenue loss: About \$3 billion a year.

The excess-profits tax, scheduled to expire June 30, 1953, under the 1950 Revenue Act, was extended for six months at the request of President Eisenhower. It finally expired Jan. 1, 1954. Revenue loss: About \$2 billion annually.

OTHER REVENUE LOSSES

In addition, Congress in 1954 cut certain excise taxes -- over the objections of the Administration -- for an annual \$1 billion revenue loss. Other excise tax reduction scheduled for April 1, 1954, under the 1951 Revenue Act were postponed for one year at the request of President Eisenhower. The President recently asked for another postponement of the excise tax cut.

On the spending side, Democrats have voiced a fear that defense spending may already have been cut too much, and will give the new defense budget, which is expected to remain at this year's \$35 billion level, a careful going over. Defense outlays over the past few years have accounted for well over half of all federal spending, and are unlikely to take any smaller share in the foreseeable future.

The pattern of federal spending since the outbreak of hostilities in Korea in mid-1950 clearly shows the effect of defense costs on the budget. In fiscal 1950 defense outlays of \$11.9 billion accounted for less than a third of total spending. By the end of fiscal 1953, total spending almost doubled but both defense expenditures and the deficit had more than tripled. The deficit, \$3.1 billion in 1950, was \$9.4 billion for fiscal 1953. The next year it dropped to \$3 billion. For fiscal 1955 the deficit is estimated at \$4.7 billion.

OTHER POSSIBILITY

There is always the possibility that Congress itself might tighten the federal pursestrings and force the fiscal 1956 budget into balance. But a look at the record shows that Congress has not yet given the Eisenhower Administration money requests the "economy ax" treatment. In fact, President Eisenhower's 1954 appropriations requests fared better, i.e., were cut less than any Administration budget since 1950 -- as the following comparison shows:

(Rounded in billions of dollars)

Session	Requested	Appropriated
1954	\$50.2	\$47.6
1953*		
Eisenhower	59.1	54.5
Truman	68.6	
1952	83.9	75.3
1951	96.3	91.6
1950	59.9	54.0

* Both Eisenhower and Truman submitted budgets in 1953.

FISCAL PICTURE

U.S. Budget Receipts, Spending, Debt

For Fiscal 1953, 1954, 1955

(All figures in millions)

DESCRIPTION	1953 actual	1954 actual	1955 current estimate
BUDGET RECEIPTS			
Individual income taxes	\$32,768	\$32,434	\$30,030
Corporation income and excess profits taxes	21,595	21,483	18,730
Excise taxes	9,934	10,058	9,150
Estate and gift taxes	891	929	930
Employment taxes	4,983	5,125	6,365
Customs	613	562	570
Miscellaneous receipts	1,865	2,176	2,453
Subtotal	72,649	73,067	68,228
Deduct:			
Appropriations to federal old age and survivors insurance trust fund	4,086	4,537	5,415
Appropriations to railroad retirement trust fund	620	683	650
Refunds of receipts (excluding interest)	3,118	3,377	2,850
Total budget receipts	64,825	64,550	59,313
BUDGET EXPENDITURES (Gross)			
National security	50,274	46,209	41,900
Veterans' services and benefits	4,327	4,266	4,458
International affairs and finance	2,652	2,173	1,521
Social security, welfare, and health	1,910	1,993	1,935
Housing and community development	2,118	1,831	2,384
Education and general research	277	259	337
Agriculture and agricultural resources	6,108	6,509	7,937
Natural resources	1,499	1,369	1,310
Transportation and communication	4,474	4,266	4,313
Finance, commerce, and industry	1,205	1,159	1,121
Labor and manpower	284	275	330
General government	1,444	1,234	1,163
Interest	6,583	6,459	6,635
Reserve for contingencies	-	-	75
Total budget expenditures	83,155	78,002	75,419
Deduct applicable receipts	8,881	10,423	11,451
Net budget expenditures	74,274	67,579	63,968
Budget deficit	9,449	3,029	4,655
PUBLIC DEBT			
Public debt at beginning of year	\$259,105	\$266,071	\$271,260
Change due to budget deficit (+)	+ 9,449	+ 3,029	+ 4,655
Other changes in public debt	- 2,483	+ 2,160	- 1,415
Public debt at end of year ^{1/}	266,071	271,260	274,500

1/ Because of the wide swing in receipts and expenditures and the heavy concentration of taxes in the later half of the fiscal year, there will be periods during the year when the public debt will be considerably greater than the amount shown above.

Administration Favors...

TIGHTER SECURITY FOR DEFENSE PLANTS

The Administration still wants a law tightening its grip on security in private defense plants, but Congressional critics will try to delay action pending study.

Resistance stems from the feeling that security watch dogs already have abused individual rights in the drive to keep the sand of subversion from jamming defense production gears.

Congress rejected the Administration bill in 1954, but a Pentagon official told Congressional Quarterly another attempt will be made in 1955. The bill would authorize the President to keep potential subversives out of defense facilities altogether, barring them even from work on non-classified projects. Labor in particular contends dismissal of mild "risks" from non-sensitive jobs is not essential to national security and is an abuse of workers' rights.

All the Pentagon can do now is keep security risks outside the fence it builds around Top Secret, Secret, and Confidential information handled by its contractors. Employers are free to keep these "risks" -- other than active Communists -- on non-classified jobs. However, some employers fire them.

CELLER'S STAND

Rep. Emanuel Celler (D.N.Y.), prospective Chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, told CQ he opposes any extension of the security program until "the security mess with a capital M" is cleared up. He accused the Administration of a "pell-mell" approach to security and, like others, proposed study.

Labor is keeping a wary eye on policies adopted by General Electric and Bethlehem Steel, which suspend, then fire employees who claim protection under the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions asked by Congressional committees.

GE's policy has been challenged in the courts, unsuccessfully so far, by the independent United Electrical Radio & Machine Workers of America. In an interview with CQ, UE's Washington representative, George S. Goldstein, charged that General Electric cooperates with Senate investigators in dismissing such employees from jobs involving non-classified defense work. Thus, he said, purposes of the proposed Administration bill, which UE opposes, are already being accomplished.

CIO POSITION

Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel, testified against the bill in 1954, calling it "an unnecessary threat to individual freedom." He said it "could be used to blanket virtually the entire economy and to create...manpower control..."

In supporting the bill, the Administration contends defense could be subverted through damage to cogs -- such as power plants and suppliers -- only indirectly related to classified information. As for espionage, it says random bits of information add up.

Security Boxscore

CLEARANCES IN DEFENSE PLANTS

APPROXIMATE FIGURES FOR PERIOD
NOV. 1950 - JULY 1954

PLANTS CLEARED	ABOUT 20,000
EMPLOYEES CLEARED BY MILITARY FOR ACCESS TO TOP SECRET AND SECRET INFORMATION	ABOUT 500,000
EMPLOYEES CLEARED BY MANAGEMENT FOR ACCESS TO CONFIDENTIAL	ABOUT 2,000,000
INDIVIDUALS DENIED CLEARANCE BY REGIONAL BOARDS	688

Labor unions, including the UE, say they cooperate with the current industrial security program but that it arms "anti-union" employers with a weapon to "bust" unions. CIO has pin-pointed one feature as particularly conducive to union busting: Clearance of employees for Confidential information -- the lowest category -- by management rather than the Defense Department. CIO President Walter P. Reuther says this practice is "a potential vehicle of anti-unionism."

STATISTICS ARE SECRET

Exact, up-to-date statistics on industrial clearances are classified, but Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson has released these approximate figures covering the period November, 1950, to July, 1954: About 20,000 contractor plants cleared; about 500,000 contractor employees cleared by the military; about 2 million employees cleared by management for Confidential information; 688 individuals denied clearance. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 33ff.)

About 20 percent of the Defense Department's procurement dollar goes into classified projects.

The most basic and widespread criticism of the industrial security program: Individual rights are abused. A special target is the practice of withholding details of charges and barring cross-examination of some informants on grounds that confidential sources must be protected.

Fact Sheet

INDUSTRIAL SECURITY STANDARDS, BACKGROUND

Standards

Summarized below are the standards for security clearance of defense plants and employees for access to classified (Top Secret, Secret, Confidential) information, as set forth in Defense Department regulations. The industrial security program is distinct from the security program for military personnel and civilians on the Defense Department payroll. Another separate program concerns security for atomic energy information.

Definition -- Security clearance is "an administrative determination that the granting of such approval (eligibility for access to security information) is clearly consistent with the interests of national security." The military starts with the assumption "that all of their contractors and contractor employees are loyal," but no clearance may be granted "if available information indicates" jeopardy to national security.

Contractors -- When access to classified information is required during pre-contract negotiations (bidding, etc.), the facility or plant applies for clearance. Clearance involves such factors as investigation of the company's officers, directors, owners, and key employees; check of the degree of foreign ownership, control, or influence, and survey of physical capacity for enforcing security.

Contractor Employees -- After award of the contract, all employees who will require access to classified information in the course of their work must be cleared. Employees who require access only to Confidential (the lowest category) are cleared by the contractor -- if they are U.S. citizens -- on the basis of absence of derogatory information. Colleges and universities serving as contractors do not clear their employees for Confidential. Non-citizens and all employees who require access to Top Secret or Secret information are cleared by one of the military departments. Criteria include crimes such as sabotage; "sympathetic association" with various categories of subversive persons; advocacy of violent overthrow of the government; affiliation with totalitarian or subversive organization, or with their "fronts"; "sympathetic interest" in "subversive movements"; violation of security regulations; behavior, activities, or associations indicating that the individual is "not reliable or trustworthy"; misrepresentation; "criminal, infamous, dishonest, immoral, or notoriously disgraceful conduct, habitual use of intoxicants to excess, drug addiction, or sexual perversion"; indications of "poor judgment and instability"; serious mental or neurological disorder; factors, including presence of relatives in unfriendly nations, which indicate individual may be subjected to coercion to act contrary to U.S. interests, and resort to the Fifth Amendment in testimony before a Congressional committee.

Thoroughness of investigation and rigidity of criteria depend partly on the degree of clearance required. Since the various criteria vary in seriousness, final judgment is supposed to be an over-all "common sense" evaluation.

When clearance is denied or revoked, no finding is made as to loyalty. An individual denied clearance gets a Statement of Reasons from which grounds for denial -- disloyalty or mere lack of security -- may be inferred.

Procedures

Administration of the industrial security program is under the Office of Domestic Security Programs, directed by Ralph N. Stohl, under jurisdiction of the assistant secretary of defense for manpower and personnel.

When a defense facility requires access to classified information, one of the three military departments -- Army, Navy, Air Force -- is assigned jurisdiction, as the "cognizant" department, to act for all military departments.

The cognizant department assigns a security office -- an individual or group of individuals -- responsible for the particular facility.

The contractor executes a security agreement -- a contract with the military to abide by security regulations.

The contractor determines which of his employees require access to classified information and requests their clearance by the security office, except in the case of U.S. citizens requiring access only to Confidential, who are cleared by the contractor.

Investigations are performed by the investigative arms of the military departments concerned -- such as Army G-2 -- in cooperation with other government agencies.

After evaluating the security check, the security office may grant clearance to the facility or employee, in behalf of the Secretary of the military department.

If the security office decides to deny or revoke clearance, or is doubtful, it refers its recommendation to one of the three regional Industrial Security Boards, in New York, Chicago, and San Francisco. The boards are composed of military and civilian personnel.

The security office may not deny or revoke a clearance, nor may the contractor revoke a clearance once granted. However, in an "emergency," the security office may suspend a clearance pending final action by the regional board. If the contractor wants a clearance revoked, he submits his recommendation to the security office.

The Screening Division of the regional board studies the case and makes its determination to grant, deny, or revoke clearance. The vote for clearance must be unanimous; if the vote is 2-1 in favor of clearance, it is denied or revoked. The reasoning back of this rule is that the field security office's recommendation against clearance should be counted in the final vote.

If the determination is favorable, the security office is instructed to clear the facility or employee. If the determination is unfavorable, the facility or employee to be denied clearance is notified and given a Statement of Reasons, to which he may reply in 10 days. The Screening Division makes its final decision after considering the reply. If the decision is unfavorable, the security office is instructed to deny or revoke clearance. Only the subject of the case is given the Statement of Reasons,

which he may release. The contractor-employer is told only the decision in the case of an employee.

An unfavorable decision may be appealed within 30 days. The regional board's Appeal Division considers the case and may hold hearings. The accused may be represented by counsel, and may confront and cross-examine his accusers except when the Appeal Division decides identity of informants must be kept confidential for security reasons. Details of charges also may be withheld.

The Appeal Division decides the case by majority vote. The decision may be reconsidered on petition of the subject of the case or by request of one of the three military Secretaries. The decision may be reversed by the three Secretaries acting jointly.

Since an employee is granted clearance only as a member of a particular facility, denial or revocation of a facility clearance also denies clearance to its employees. A contractor need not fire an employee denied clearance, but must not allow him access to classified information.

Violations

Violations of security by facilities or employees may be serious enough to warrant criminal prosecution.

Less serious violations may result in revocation of clearance by a regional board on recommendation of the security office.

Since the security agreement is part of the contract, serious violations may result in cancellation of the contract.

Although the contractor is given considerable leeway in operation of security, the government has recourse in the above penalties. For example, the contractor decides who should be cleared for access to Confidential, but if the security office disagrees, it can move for revocation of the facility's clearance or cancellation of the contract.

Clearance Boxscore

Exact, up-to-date statistics on clearances are classified. The closest approach to a statistical summary of the industrial security program was presented by Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson in testimony before the Senate Armed Services Committee July 15, 1954.

Wilson's figures, covering November, 1950, to July, 1954:

About 20,000 contractor plants cleared;
About 500,000 contractor employees cleared by the military;

About 2 million employees cleared by management for access to Confidential;

Some 688 individuals denied clearance (or revoked) by the regional boards.

Wilson said clearances by the military were being granted at the rate of about 200 facilities and 4,000 employees a month.

No breakdown was presented on reasons for denial or revocation of clearances.

The scope of the industrial security program is indicated by the Pentagon estimate that about 20 percent of the Defense Department's procurement dollar goes into classified projects requiring clearances.

In some cases, clearances must be granted (or denied) to facilities which have no current classified contracts but, like a phone company, occupy a sensitive spot in the security picture. The Secretary of Defense is required to draft a list of defense facilities, which may eventually be published.

Atomic Security

Industrial security under jurisdiction of the Atomic Energy Commission is subject to different standards and procedures than those prevailing under the Defense Department.

The Atomic Energy Act of 1954 revised statutory security requirements in an effort to eliminate duplication. The revision permitted establishment of a reciprocal arrangement by which Defense Department security rules apply to atomic information handled under Defense Department contracts, and the converse.

Legislation

Along with other anti-subversion legislation requested by the Administration in 1954 was a bill to permit the President to exclude potential saboteurs, spies, and other subversives from defense facilities. The definition of defense facilities was broad enough to cover some plants not doing classified work. Current federal industrial security procedures do not provide for dismissal of security risks but merely bar them from access to classified information. The proposed legislation (S 3428, H J Res 527) would have established procedures for getting potential subversives out of defense facilities altogether.

S 3428 was passed by the Senate but was not acted on in the House. A substitute for H J Res 527 was reported to the House but not passed. The substitute would have established a commission to study industrial security.

The Internal Security Act of 1950 prohibits members of "Communist-action" organizations from working in defense facilities, which the Secretary of Defense is charged with listing. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. VI, 1950, pp. 390ff.) But bills like S 3428 would bar lesser categories of security risks than would fall within the category of members of Communist-action organizations.

Issues

Some of the leading issues in the field of industrial security, together with comments by those concerned, are summarized below. (Attribution refers only to the paragraph in which the source's name appears.)

Fair Procedures -- "First and foremost are the rights of the individuals concerned with respect to their constitutional and individual rights." Wilbur M. Brucker, general counsel, Defense Department.

Denial of clearance is an "administrative," not a "legal" determination; therefore, although the Defense Department tries and generally succeeds in being "fair" to the individual, the security program is not subject to the same judicial niceties as procedures in court. Robert L. Applegate, director of Industrial Security Division, Defense Department. (Applegate operates under Ralph N. Stohl, director of the Office of Domestic Security Programs.)

There have been "repeated invasions of the traditional rights..." One of these "invasions" is the questionnaire requiring employees seeking clearance to list associates who have belonged to organizations on the Attorney General's subversive list. Walter P. Reuther, President, CIO.

"We reject the false notion that civil liberties and internal security are opposed to each other..." The program has "become a political football." CIO convention resolution, 1954.

The program "could be fair to the individual and still protect security," but does not yet operate in that manner. Among needed reforms: Establishment of a central review board; replacement of military members of boards with civilians; enforcement of rights to confront accusers and receive detailed statements of charges. Few informants are under-cover men; protection of confidential informants often is used as an excuse for denying rights of defense. Joseph L. Rauh, Jr., Washington counsel, United Auto Workers (CIO).

The program is "premised on the Red hunt" and "probably is not necessary," since there are laws to deal with sabotage and such crimes. There have been "individual abuses." George S. Goldstein, Washington representative, United Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers of America (Ind.).

Dismissal of Risks -- The federal government does not officially concern itself with whether or not security risks are fired, so long as they are denied access to classified information.

However, "our hands would be very much better implemented to help do this job (of security)" if a bill like S 3428 were enacted. Brucker.

The Administration probably will seek enactment of such legislation in 1955. Applegate.

The Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee reportedly makes a practice of writing to defense plants employing persons who resort to the Fifth Amendment in refusing to answer questions. In these letters, the Subcommittee reportedly recommends dismissal of the employees, and warns that failure to comply may result in cancellation of defense contracts.

General Electric and Bethlehem Steel are companies which suspend "Fifth Amendment" employees preparatory to firing them. UE (Goldstein's union) has lost an opening round in a suit to invalidate the GE policy on grounds that it violates the collective bargaining agreement. UE contends that the policy is a "unilateral" condition of employment which should have been negotiated with the union. GE was upheld at the District Court level, but UE plans to appeal.

The CIO executive board is expected to formulate a policy to apply to the Bethlehem situation. The question revolves around whether or not resort to the Fifth Amendment constitutes just cause for dismissal.

UE has not objected to barring security risks from access to classified information, but believes they should be kept at work on non-classified projects. An exception would be a worker convicted of such crimes as sabotage. Goldstein.

CIO opposes bills like S 3428 and H J Res 527 because they would pose "an unnecessary threat to individual freedom..." The bills "could be used to blanket

virtually the entire economy and to create...manpower control..." Arthur J. Goldberg, CIO general counsel.

Communists should be barred from defense facilities, even if they have no access to classified information. S Rept. 3, Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Any legislation, such as S 3428, to extend the security program should be deferred until "the security Mess with a capital M" has been cleared up. Perhaps a bill like the substitute for H J Res 527, which would have established a study commission, should be enacted. Rep. Emanuel Celler (D N.Y.), incoming chairman of the House Judiciary Committee, which has jurisdiction over such legislation.

Labor Unions -- Members of Congress have raised the question of whether unions interfere with the security program, and unions and Congressmen have been watchful against use of the program for "union busting."

One issue in this area is the rule permitting contractors to clear their employees for Confidential.

Unions generally have been cooperative. The question of Confidential clearances by management is one of the "hottest" issues under study. Government assumption of such clearances would present a big problem because of the volume entailed. Applegate.

"Security programs in defense plants must be run by the government and not by employers who might misuse the information for their own purposes. We shall continue to watch this operation closely for it holds grave dangers as a potential vehicle of anti-unionism." Reuther.

Although he could recall only one case in which the security program was used as a "union-busting" device, Rauh said such use is a possibility always "lurking" in the background.

GE has applied its Fifth Amendment policy against "active, militant" union men. Goldstein.

Appraisals of Program -- Because of the human factor, determinations under the program can be questioned. Although those who operate the program may sometimes "stumble," the record over-all is good. Administrators of the program are working "constantly plugging up" defects. Among successes have been achievement of "uniformity," cooperation by the military, and success in "raising the level" of the regional boards. A training school for security personnel is scheduled to begin Feb. 14. A current project seeks shrinkage of the clearance job through finer classification of contracts into classified and non-classified components. Applegate.

The labor spokesmen agreed that the program has succeeded in maintaining security, but objected to what they considered excesses.

The industrial security program has been "reasonably successful." Its administrators have exercised "sufficient caution" in screening out security risks, but the Administration's "pell-mell attitude" toward security has resulted in carrying security "too far" in some cases, such as the one involving Dr. Edward U. Condon, Celler.

Several scientific groups have criticized the security program -- both within and outside the federal government -- on grounds that it is too negative.

"...the Communist Party has successfully infiltrated national defense industries..." S Rept. 3, Senate Permanent Investigations Subcommittee.

Pressures on Congress

In This Section...

- Government-in-Business
- Legislative Background
- Chamber of Commerce Stands
- Pressure Points

Government-in-Business

Uncle Sam's involvement in a wide range of business activities will be curtailed still further this year if a group of Administration and lobby interests has its way.

A renewed drive to "Get Government Out of Business" -- including federally-run enterprises ranging from rope-making to the manufacture of electric power -- is building up. It has powerful support, but also some opposition, and may touch off hot debate, if not legislative action.

On the first day of the 84th Congress, Reps. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R N.J.) and Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.) introduced bills (HR 687 and HR 279, respectively) defining Congressional policy as opposing federal competition with business. The bills would allow businessmen to present to the Secretary of Commerce complaints regarding federal competition. The Osmers measure would give the Director of the Budget veto power over any new competitive activity by government.

Additional salvos are expected. The Bureau of the Budget soon will submit a questionnaire to all federal agencies, to obtain the first recorded census of their "business" activities. "We are determined to use the same ingenuity in getting government out of business as has been used in getting government into business," says Budget Director Rowland R. Hughes.

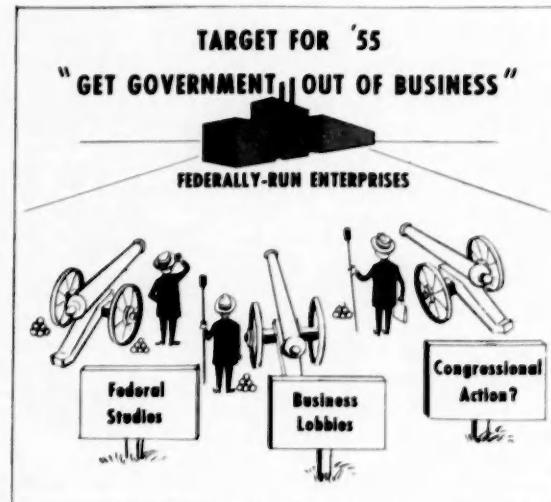
Other studies on the subject are being made by the Departments of Commerce and Defense. And the Hoover Commission expects to complete, sometime in early March, an extensive survey of government in business.

NAB LEADS LOBBY

Active in the drive to speed de-federalization moves already undertaken by the Administration is National Associated Businessmen, Inc., a group whose officials say is out to "stop creeping socialism."

NAB recently took the initiative in organizing a "steering committee" to coordinate lobby strategy of trade associations interested in the subject of "government-in-business." Composed of officials representing 10 groups -- ranging from the American Retail Federation to the Orthopedic Appliance & Limb Manufacturers Association -- the committee has prepared a bill similar to the new Osmers measure.

Officials of NAB stress that a study last session by the House Government Operations Subcommittee on Inter-



governmental Relations showed the government was then operating about 100 kinds of business enterprises, with an investment of at least \$40 billion. "The picture hasn't changed and we're still determined to improve it," says an NAB official.

Among sponsors of the group's campaign are Col. Robert R. McCormick, Chicago Tribune publisher; Brig. Gen. Robert E. Wood, board chairman of Sears, Roebuck & Co.; William L. Clayton, former Undersecretary of State; and Charles R. Hook, board chairman of Armco Steel Corp. and head of a Hoover Commission task force now studying federal-business relations.

TVA ONE TARGET

Also active is the Chamber of Commerce which is continuing an extensive campaign to "re-privatize public enterprise." Re-privatization, according to the Chamber, means de-nationalization of public enterprise. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 37.)

Still another program for withdrawing government from business enterprise is being recommended by the Committee on Federal Tax Policy, of which Budget Director Hughes is a former member. Headed by Roswell Magill, former Undersecretary of the Treasury (1937-38), the Committee proposes that federal activities in electric power, atomic energy, education, aviation, shipping, agriculture, veterans affairs, and other major fields be curtailed or eliminated.

Officials of groups supporting the present campaign acknowledge that progress has already been made toward their common goal. In recent months, the government has disposed of several holdings, including the Mississippi Barge Line, several synthetic rubber plants, and various clothing factories, ice cream plants, bakeries, and sawmills.

Fact Sheet

GOVERNMENT-IN-BUSINESS STANDS, BACKGROUND

Legislative Background

The problem of government competition with business became an issue as early as 1932, when a Special Committee to Investigate Government Competition with Private Enterprise was set up by the House of Representatives. Headed by Joseph B. Shannon (D Mo.), the group listed 100 fields in which, it said, government competed with private business.

From the time the committee submitted its report until 1954 the issue was dormant. But in 1954, as the following list of legislative events shows, government competition with business became a prominent issue.

Action in 1954

Feb. 9 -- House Government Operations Committee filed a report (H Rept 1197), in which the Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations recommended "vigorous" action to curb governmental operations in commerce and industry. The Subcommittee was headed by Rep. Cecil M. Harden (R Ind.).

April 14 -- Rep. Frank C. Osmers, Jr. (R N.J.) introduced a bill (HR 8832) to terminate or curtail federal activities conducted in competition with private enterprise. Others introducing bills of a similar nature in 1954, the bill numbers and the date they were introduced, included Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J.), S 3547 on June 2; Rep. Clare E. Hoffman (R Mich.), HR 9834 and HR 9835, on July 8; Osmers, HR 9890, on July 13, and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), S 3794, identical with HR 9835, on July 22.

April 16 -- Congressional Quarterly reported that the National Associated Businessmen, Inc., a group seeking to "get government out of business," was waging a nationwide campaign for passage of the Osmers bill.

July 21 -- The House Government Operations Committee favorably reported HR 9835.

July 23 -- The House passed HR 9835.

July 30 -- The Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. announced it had sent a letter to Sen. McCarthy, Chairman of the Senate Government Operations Committee, urging passage of S 3794 or HR 9835. The group said the legislation would "help identify government products and services which business and industry can provide fully as well."

Aug. 9 -- The Senate Government Operations Subcommittee on Legislative Program concluded hearings on S 3794 and HR 9835, providing for termination of government activities which compete with private enterprise.

Aug. 10 -- HR 9835 was reported by the Senate Committee on Government Operations.

Aug. 16 -- HR 9835 was passed over during Senate call of the calendar when Sen. Albert Gore (D Tenn.) objected.

C. of C. Arguments

Major arguments of groups which advocate legislation to end federal business activities are summed up in "Government Competition With Business," a background statement issued by the Chamber of Commerce of the U.S. Excerpts from the statement:

"Uncle Sam is the nation's biggest businessman. He operates at least 100 businesses, and has invested some \$40 billion in them. He is the nation's largest electric power producer, the largest lender, the largest insurer, landlord and tenant. He owns more wheat than the farmers, more grazing land than the cattlemen. He is the nation's largest warehouse operator, shipowner and truckfleet operator..."

"How did our government get into its business and industrial activities? Typically, during war or depression. National emergencies always bring tumultuous advances in public business, often in areas which normally are the exclusive concern of private enterprise..."

REASON FOR COMPETITION

"During national emergency, it may be necessary for government to enter the field of business temporarily. But a number of government business enterprises have been undertaken without any such justification. They were set up for the very purpose of competition with private industry and were by no means temporary. The Tennessee Valley Authority is a notable example..."

CRITERIA

"...criteria for determining whether existing government commercial and industrial types of activity should be continued, or new ones begun:

"Is it essential that the government carry on the activity in question?

"Could the same activity be provided more economically by private enterprise?

"Is the government peculiarly fitted to perform this activity? Why? Precisely how?

"Is there continuity of demand for this activity so that private risk capital could reasonably be expected to undertake it?

"Are there accurate records kept of all elements of cost?

"When we check such government business activities as the manufacture of ink, packing boxes, paint, or the roasting of coffee against these criteria their justification seems dubious.

"What are the advantages of eliminating government business activities where feasible? First, the government can use the money received from sale of its business and industrial properties for reduction of taxes and the national debt. Second, once in private hands these properties would be subject to taxes, thus increasing government revenues. Third...as government agencies curtail or eliminate their many business activities, overhead will be reduced and payrolls cut."

LOBBYIST REGISTRATIONS Individuals

REGISTRANT -- FRANCIS R. CAWLEY, vice president, Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 1101 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C. Filed 1/5/55.

EMPLOYER -- Magazine Publishers Association, Inc., 1101 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "Legislation which will affect the magazine publishing industry."

COMPENSATION -- "On a daily hourly basis at the rate of approximately \$60 per day."

REGISTRANT -- JOHN F. FLOBERG, 800 World Center Building, Washington 6, D.C. Filed 1/6/55.

EMPLOYER -- Conference of Local Airlines, 800 World Center Building, Washington 6, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "Support of legislation which in the opinion of the Conference, is in the interest of a sound national air transport policy" and "opposition to legislation contrary to such interests."

COMPENSATION -- \$20,000 annually.

REGISTRANT -- CARTER MANASCO, 4201 Chestertown Rd., Falls Church, Va. Filed 1/6/55.

EMPLOYER -- Southern Pine Industry Committee, P.O. Box 1170, New Orleans, La.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "All legislation affecting the members of the above named trade association."

COMPENSATION -- "Annual retainer of \$1,500 to be increased if legislative activities increase."

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION -- National Business Publications, Inc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 848.) National Coal Association (See CQ Almanac Vol. V, 1949, p. 846.)

REGISTRANT -- MILTON M. PLUMB, director of legislative information, Congress of Industrial Organizations, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/6/55.

EMPLOYER -- CIO, 718 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "The legislative interest of the CIO as determined each year by the annual convention and the CIO Executive Board."

EXPENSES -- Anticipated to be \$1,500 annually.

COMPENSATION -- \$8,500 annually.

REGISTRANT -- J. FRANCIS POHLHAUS, counsel, Washington Bureau, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, 100 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/5/55.

EMPLOYER -- NAACP, 20 W. 40th St., New York 18, N.Y.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "All bills covered by the convention-adopted program of the organization."

COMPENSATION -- \$5,200 annually for services as counsel, not limited to legislative activities.

REGISTRANT -- RICHARD A. TILDEN, attorney, 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N.Y. Filed 1/5/55.

EMPLOYER -- The Clothespin Manufacturers of America, 839 17th St., N.W., Washington, D.C.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "Inclusion of safeguards to domestic industries in proposed extension of the Trade Agreements Act."

EXPENSES -- "Travel estimated at \$500."

COMPENSATION -- Daily rate of \$125.

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION -- California Citrus Producers Association, Inc. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 845.) The Clothespin Manufacturers of America. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. V, 1949, p. 854.)

REGISTRANT -- SAMUEL ELLIOT STAVISKY, 9307 Singleton Dr., Bethesda, Md. Filed 1/5/55.

EMPLOYER -- Asociacion de Colonos de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Havana, Cuba and Asociacion Nacional de Haciendas de Cuba, Agramonte 465, Havana, Cuba.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "All legislation pertaining to sugar and Cuban trade."

COMPENSATION -- \$1,250 monthly payable jointly by the two employers.

PREVIOUS REGISTRATION -- United States Cuban Sugar Council. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 693.)

REGISTRANT -- WILLIAM ZIMMERMAN, JR., 810 18th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. Filed 1/4/55.

EMPLOYER -- Association on American Indian Affairs, Inc., 48 E. 86th St., New York 28, N.Y.

LEGISLATIVE INTEREST -- "Any and all legislation affecting American Indians."

EXPENSES -- Estimated at \$150 monthly.

COMPENSATION -- \$500 monthly.

EX-CONGRESSMAN REGISTERS

Ex-Representative Carter Manasco (D Ala. 1941-48) registered Jan. 6 under the Regulation of Lobbying Act of 1946. During his terms in the House, Manasco rose to be Chairman of the House Committee on Executive Expenditures. He also served on the first "Hoover Commission" in 1948. Manasco has also registered on two previous occasions (See above.)

Lobby Techniques

CIO

In his 1954 report to the CIO national convention, President Walter P. Reuther outlined specific lobby techniques practiced by the labor organization's Legislative Department. Highlights of this report:

FIELD ACTION REQUEST -- "The basic technique developed during the past year for informing the field about the targets in any given campaign was the Field Action Request. This FAR is a specially designed memorandum sent to regional directors, councils and international unions which, in addition to pinpointing the specific Congressmen who should be contacted, outlined the issue involved, its importance to CIO members and the need for letters or other communications to the Congress."

LEAFLETS -- "The Legislative Department prepared and distributed suggested leaflets to be duplicated by councils and international unions for distribution at plant gates and union meetings. Reports from the field indicated that several of these leaflets have had mass distributions running to as high as a million copies."

OFFICIAL MEETINGS -- "On a number of occasions Washington mobilization of key CIO officials from all parts of the country were held. These CIO representatives spent several days in intensive meetings with their

uncommitted Congressmen. The meetings were particularly effective because the CIO representatives were able to bring out the current facts of economic life in their respective districts."

HOUSE VISITS -- "The department sent out a detailed instruction sheet on how to organize home visits to Congressmen and how to discuss major issues of the day. There is much evidence that these meetings helped persuade many Congressmen that the proposed Taft-Hartley changes should be shelved."

FINAL CONFERENCE -- "In order to plan the most effective legislative campaign during the coming year, the legislative department called a two-day conference in Atlantic City, N.J., Nov. 9 and 10, 1954. Regional Directors and State Council officers augmented the Department staff and legislative operating committee to discuss means for improving field participation in legislative battles and to choose particular goals for the coming session."

PRESSURE POINTS

RAILROADS-TRUCKERS -- A group of railroad and trucking company officials announced Jan. 6 the formation of a joint Council of Rail and Common Carriers to end their transportation fight. Walter J. Tuohy, president of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad, and D.L. Sutherland, chairman of the board of the Middle Atlantic Transportation Co., were made co-chairmen. The council's policy board was composed of seven eastern railroad presidents and seven trucking company officials. In announcing the council, Tuohy said "cooperation between what are essentially two arms of one great industry is vital to the American public."

POWER -- The National Association of Electric Companies Jan. 3 issued a pamphlet which said the Dixon-Yates power contract "stands out as an example of industry and government working together to build up the nation's military and economic strength." The pamphlet, according to the Association, was published to "help create an informed body of opinion on this important subject." P.L. Smith, president of NAEC, said the booklet would also "help clear up misconceptions and misinformation." According to the publication, the Atomic Energy Commission estimated that power under terms of the contract would be available at "lower rates, on a comparable basis, than under any other existing AEC contract for power."

FOREIGN TRADE -- O.R. Strackbein, chairman of the Nation-Wide Committee of Industry, Agriculture and Labor on Import-Export Policy said Jan. 5 "the President's tariff bill (HR 1) ...is a warmed over dish" and "reflects the bankruptcy of new ideas among those who have gone in one direction for 20 years and don't know what their destination is." But John S. Coleman, Chairman of the Committee for a National Trade Policy, said Jan. 10 that his group "wishes to reaffirm...its support for President Eisenhower's program for removing the obstacles to higher levels of world trade." He added that the program "charts a course which the Congress can follow in reaching the goal of economic strength upon which the freedom and security of all depends."

LABOR -- President George Meany has opened a "drive to push liberal bills in Congress," according to the Jan. 7 issue of AFL News-Reporter. Speaking before an overflow meeting of the AFL's National Legislative Council, Meany said labor can "make progress despite the preponderance of conservative lawmakers." He called the labor program "enlightened self-interest," and added that "we intend to carry it forward until we win."

SECURITY -- Americans for Democratic Action Jan. 6 said Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson, in reaffirming his decision to fire Wolf Ladejinsky after he had been given a job with the Foreign Operations Administration, "dramatizes the chaotic security procedures of our government, and brings discredit upon the U.S." The release by ADA national co-chairmen, Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., and James E. Doyle, added: "The rapid deterioration of the security program, must be reversed both to protect our national security at home and our national standing abroad." The group urged the appointment of a citizens board to review the entire program and a "central security review board" by President Eisenhower.

FARMERS -- The National Farmers Union will push in the 84th Congress a legislative program dealing broadly with farm policies, prices and public power, President James G. Patton said Jan. 5. He added that the Union will "immediately seek a clarification of national farm policy objectives through the adoption of two joint Congressional resolutions." The first, Patton said, would declare that it is the "intent of Congress that farm programs should be designed to preserve our historic family farm pattern of agriculture." The second would set forth the "minimum dietary needs of U.S. citizens and declare it is Congress' intent to maintain an abundance of food and fiber and to use this abundance wisely both at home and abroad."

RADIO-TV -- The National Association of Radio and Television Broadcasters Jan. 5 called for full hearings on pay-as-you-see television for regular commercial operations. In a letter to the Federal Communications Commission signed by Harold E. Fellows, president of the Association, the group said it had no policy in relation to the merits of pay-as-you-see television, but felt that opportunity should be provided "to air the subject completely" before the commission takes any action.

"RIGHT TO WORK" -- Dr. Israel Goldstein, rabbi of the Congregation B'nai Jeshurun in New York and President of the American Jewish Congress, said Jan. 3 the "right to work" laws now in force in 17 states are "immoral and undemocratic" and that the term itself is a "fraud and a misnomer" to conceal the true purpose of the law. Goldstein, a former member of the National Labor Relations Board, said these laws "seek the destruction of the trade union movement."

CO-OPS -- Delegates to the annual meeting of the National Council of Farm Cooperatives were told Jan. 5 that they "should be thinking of going into the export business." W.G. Lodwick, administrator of the Agriculture Department's Foreign Agricultural Service, added that while the Department was willing to help and encourage any group, Co-ops should not rely on the federal government to find other outlets for their agricultural products.



Political Notes

FLORIDA ELECTION

In the first special Congressional election to the 84th Congress, Paul G. Rogers (D), 33, West Palm Beach attorney, Jan. 11 won the Florida Sixth District seat made vacant Dec. 1 by the death of his father, Rep. Dwight L. Rogers (D). Complete unofficial returns gave Rogers 30,131 votes to 21,515 for J. Herbert Burke (R), Hollywood lawyer and Broward County commissioner. The elder Rogers was unopposed in the 1954 election. In the past the District has been heavily Democratic in registration, but it gave President Eisenhower a 2-1 margin in 1952, making it the strongest Eisenhower district in the state.

During the "quickie" campaign, Paul Rogers promised to carry on the policies of his father, and campaigned on furthering the state's flood control projects, economy in government and a strong national defense. Burke contended that Rogers campaigned solely on the name, record and reputation of his father.

CAMPAIGN SPENDING

Democratic and Republican organizations and labor groups reported they spent at least \$6,538,815 on the 1954 Congressional election, according to incomplete reports on file with the Clerk of the House of Representatives Jan. 7. Republicans spent nearly \$900,000 more than the combined Democratic-labor expenditures. Four Republican groups reported \$3,716,184; three Democratic groups reported \$1,654,133, and labor groups which usually support Democratic candidates declared \$1,168,498. (CIO figures were to Nov. 1 only.) (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 51.)

Spending reported by nine organizations: Republican National Committee, \$1,803,773; Republican Congressional Campaign Committee, \$706,072; GOP Senate Campaign Committee, \$373,910; Citizens for Eisenhower Congressional Committee, \$832,428;

Democratic National Committee, \$1,343,748; Democratic Senate Campaign Committee, \$251,469; Democratic Congressional Campaign Committee, \$58,916; Labor's League for Political Education (AFL), \$485,081; CIO Political Action Committee, \$683,417 (to Nov. 1).

DEMOCRATIC CRITICISM

The Democratic National Committee on Jan. 7 criticized the President's program, as outlined in his State of the Union message.

The Committee claimed that while the President talked of growing Soviet strength, expanded world trade, and the "wise use" of natural resources, he had agreed to "defense cutbacks," had "surrendered" to a one-year trade agreements extension in 1954, permitted the "give-away" of natural resources and sponsored a "partnership" power policy which led to a power shortage in the

Pacific Northwest. The Committee chided the President for failing to mention a Marshall Plan for Asia and vital farm problems, and called the Wolf Ladejinsky dismissal case an example of his so-termed "improved" security system.

Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) warned Jan. 11 that the Committee and other groups were trying to "muscle in where they don't properly belong" in running Congress. Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) said he was unaware of any "muscling in" and advised Knowland to "get his own house in order before worrying about ours."

EISENHOWER CANDIDACY

Former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) of New York Jan. 10 said he "prayerfully hoped" that the Republican Party would renominate the Eisenhower-Nixon ticket in 1956. Senate Minority Leader William F. Knowland (R Calif.) said Jan. 9 he did not rule out an Eisenhower draft in 1956, but added "I doubt that he wants or the Party wants a reluctant candidate... (who) has to be pressured into running."

VIEWS ON NIXON

President Eisenhower Jan. 12 defended Vice President Richard M. Nixon against Democratic criticism of his campaign tactics, with the suggestion that words taken out of context lie back of the complaints. GOP National Chairman Leonard W. Hall said Jan. 10 there was in progress "a highly organized campaign to besmirch the Vice President." Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said he did not think Nixon's efforts had been particularly successful, "but he represented the Administration in the campaign." Rep. T. James Tumulty (D N.J.) said "I don't go for this 'forgiveness' stuff."

NATIONAL CONVENTIONS

Democratic National Chairman Paul M. Butler Jan. 7 announced the date of his Party's 1956 national convention. The date, Aug. 27, 1956, marks the latest start in 92 years for the Democrats.

A subcommittee of the Republican National Committee Jan. 8 tentatively decided to break a century-old precedent by holding the 1956 GOP convention after Democrats hold theirs. The GOP, however, announced no dates, while neither Party has announced where its convention will be held.

PARTY OFFICERS

Sen. Barry Goldwater (R Ariz.) Jan. 11 was designated Chairman of the GOP Senate Campaign Committee at a meeting of the Senate Republican Conference, and opened the drive to win Republican Senate control in 1956 with the theme "United Republicans and Divided Democrats." (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 13.) Goldwater succeeds Sen. Everett M. Dirksen (R Ill.).

Rep. Richard M. Simpson (R Pa.) Jan. 11 was re-elected Chairman of the Republican Congressional Campaign Committee at a caucus of House Republicans. Simpson headed the Committee in 1954.

NEW HIGHWAY PROGRAM

President Eisenhower's five-man Highway Commission, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, endorsed and Jan. 11 sent to the President a \$101 billion highway modernization program for the next 10 years. The program calls for the federal government to pay substantially all the cost of improvement in the "strategic network" of interstate highways. It also provides about \$54 billion more for highway work than state and federal governments would spend normally over the 10-year period.

A spokesman for the Commission said financing arrangements would also involve setting up a new federal lending agency, along the lines of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, in order to finance the federal share of the project.

DIXON-YATES

Attorneys of the Securities and Exchange Commission recommended Jan. 11 that the SEC approve the controversial Dixon-Yates contract with the Atomic Energy Commission. Late in 1954 the SEC held hearings on a proposal by the Dixon-Yates utilities (Middle South and the Southern Company) to acquire \$5.5 million of common stock in Mississippi Valley Generating Company, which would build a steam plant at West Memphis, Ark.

Congressional reaction came from Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D N.M.) who said there was "not a chance" that a compromise would be sought to settle the fight over Dixon-Yates. Rep. Chet Holifield (D Calif.) said he would press for passage of a Congressional resolution expressing disapproval of the contract. He added that the AEC would have little choice but to comply with the proposed resolution.

GOP POLICY COMMITTEE

Senate Republicans Jan. 11 voted to expand their Policy Committee from 12 to 23 members. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N. H.) became chairman succeeding Homer Ferguson of Michigan, who was defeated for re-election. Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.) said the primary purpose in expanding the Committee was to include in the policy group all 17 Republican Senators who will face re-election in 1956.

Members of the Committee are Millikin, conference chairman; Bridges, policy chairman; William F. Knowland (Calif.), minority leader; Everett Saltonstall (Mass.), whip; Milton R. Young (N.D.), conference secretary; and George D. Aiken (Vt.), George H. Bender (Ohio), Wallace F. Bennett (Utah), John W. Bricker (Ohio), Prescott Bush (Conn.), John M. Butler (Md.), Homer E. Capehart (Ind.), Frank Carlson (Kan.), Francis Case (S. D.), Norris Cotton (N. H.), Everett McKinley Dirksen (Ill.), James H. Duff (Pa.), Bourke B. Hickenlooper (Iowa), Thomas H. Kuchel (Calif.), Margaret Chase Smith (Maine), H. Alexander Smith (N. J.), Herman Welker (Idaho) and Alexander Wiley (Wis.).

Eisenhower Meets Press

President Eisenhower Jan. 12, at his 57th news conference since inauguration (and his first of 1955), told reporters that Foreign Operations Administrator Harold E. Stassen must take full responsibility for the eventual outcome of keeping Wolf Ladejinsky in government service. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 3.) The President added he had reached no personal judgment in the case, but remarked that he had only one side in the story when he once remarked to Secretary of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson that Ladejinsky's background was the sort which would "scare" him.

The President also:

Said he did not see how a review of the government security program could be in any way helpful at this time, but added he would call for creation of a special commission if he felt one was needed. He said also that a unit to keep watch on security had been set up in the Department of Justice and that he saw this as adequate.

Praised Vice President Richard M. Nixon who has been criticized by Democrats for statements during the 1954 campaign. The President said he believed in the loyalty and patriotism of Nixon and admires him.

Said he believed personally that it would be a good idea to shorten the 1956 Presidential campaign by having the Republican convention in September rather than June or July.

Said he would not normally favor the use of atomic weapons on a tactical basis in a police-action war--something far short of general conflict.

EXECUTIVE BRIEFS

SURPLUS FARM PRODUCTS

President Eisenhower Jan. 10 sent a 5,000-word report on surplus farm products to Congress. In his report, the President said that projects have been completed or are under way for disposal abroad of \$578 million of surplus goods. Top areas receiving surpluses were: Western Europe, \$205.5 million; South America, \$44 million; Middle East, \$30.3 million; and Southeast Asia, \$173 million.

MINIMUM WAGE EXTENSION

Secretary of Labor James P. Mitchell announced at a news conference Jan. 10 that the Administration would ask Congress to expand the minimum wage law to include millions of presently excluded retail and service workers. Mitchell added, however, that there was no intention to include agricultural workers.

President Eisenhower recommended Jan. 6 a boost in the present minimum wage from 75 cents to 90 cents an hour. (See CQ Weekly Report, pp. 18 ff.). He also

urged removal of exemptions applying to "many" workers. Mitchell said the President will have more to say about the minimum wage in his Jan. 24 economic message.

CONGRESSIONAL BRIEFS

CIVIL SERVICE "INTIMIDATION"

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) said Jan. 12 he will order an investigation by the Civil Service Committee into reports of alleged "intimidation" tactics aimed at inducing employees to resign from jobs protected by Civil Service. Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said Jan. 12 he will ask Johnston to assign a special subcommittee to conduct the probe. Monroney said reports of intimidations can be counted "in the hundreds."

YOUNGEST REPRESENTATIVE

Youngest member of the 84th Congress is Rep. Kenneth J. Gray (D Ill.) who, at 30, has a four-month edge over the youngest Republican, Rep. Joseph F. Holt (Calif.), who will become 31 on July 6, 1955. Gray's birthday is Nov. 14. (CQ Weekly Report, p. 4, incorrectly listed Rep. Thomas L. Ashley (D Ohio), as the youngest Democrat.) Rep. Gray, of Illinois' 25th District, in 1954 unseated C. W. (Runt) Bishop (R Ill.), who had served 14 years in the House.

FORMER CONGRESSMEN DIE

Ex-Rep. John G. Cooper (R Ohio) died at Hagerstown, Md., Jan. 7 at the age of 82. Cooper served in the House continuously from 1912 until his defeat in 1936.

Ex-Rep. Henry W. Temple, 90, died Jan. 11 in Washington, Pa. He was elected to Congress in 1912 on the Bull-Moose ticket and was re-elected to nine more terms as a Republican from Pennsylvania.

SECURITY PROBE PUSHED

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.) Jan. 10 asked Harold E. Stassen, chief of the Foreign Operations Administration, to hold Wolf Ladejinsky in Washington pending a Congressional investigation of security programs. Johnston, Chairman of the Senate Civil Service Committee, said "this in no way infers that I think Ladejinsky is a security risk." But he added that he wanted to get his committee going on an investigation of the inter-agency problems involved in the Ladejinsky discharge. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 13.)

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey (D Minn.) said Jan. 9 he will ask Congress to set up a 12-member bipartisan commission to conduct a long-range study of "the government's entire security program." Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.) said Jan. 9 a Congressional committee could do a more effective job than a commission provided "both parties check their guns outside the committee room."

STOCK MARKET PROBE

Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said Jan. 6 that the Senate Banking and Currency Committee, which he heads, will "probably" make a study to determine causes of the recent rise in the stock market. Fulbright said he was

not suggesting "anything wrong, or any rigging or skullduggery" in the market, but he said the public was entitled to know the reasons behind the recent climb in stock prices.

Sen. John J. Sparkman (D Ala.) and Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R Vt.) said in separate interviews Jan. 10 that the stock boom calls for a study to determine if government fiscal policies and legislation are adequate. The Senators said the study will be conducted by the Senate-House Economic Committee.

FOA EXPIRATION

Sen. Mike Mansfield (D Mont.) predicted Jan. 8 that the Democratic-controlled Congress will insist the Foreign Operations Administration go out of existence as scheduled on June 30. Sen. Styles Bridges (R N.H.) said Jan. 8 he will insist on a separate budget for both economic and military foreign aid. This, he added, would prevent them from being "disguised" as part of the national defense budget.

MILITARY MANPOWER

Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.), Chairman of the House Armed Services Committee, said Jan. 8 the group will consider first a four-year extension of the present draft law and delay acting on a proposed plan to train 17-year-olds for reserve assignments. He made this statement after a discussion with Secretary of Defense Charles E. Wilson about the proposed defense program.

NOMINATIONS

President Eisenhower has sent to the Senate the following nominations:

John Marshall Harlan of New York, to be Associate Justice of the Supreme Court, Jan. 10;

George V. Allen of North Carolina, to be an Assistant Secretary of State, Jan. 10;

Theophil C. Kammholz of Illinois, to be general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, Jan. 10;

Joseph F. Finnegan of New York, to be director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, Jan. 11;

Ex-Sen. Robert C. Hendrickson (R N.J., 1949-54), to be ambassador to New Zealand, Jan. 11;

Ex-Gov. John Davis Lodge (R Conn., 1951-54), to be ambassador to Spain, Jan. 11.

The President has sent to the Senate nominations of the following persons who are serving under recess appointments:

Joseph Campbell of New York, to be U.S. Comptroller General, Jan. 10;

Dr. John von Neumann of New Jersey to be a member of the Atomic Energy Commission, Jan. 10;

Ervin L. Peterson of Oregon, to be an Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Jan. 10;

Albert Pratt of Massachusetts, to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Jan. 10;

George C. McConaughay of Ohio, to be Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, Jan. 10;

Glen E. Edgerton of the District of Columbia, to be President of the Export-Import Bank, Jan. 10.

What He Wants...

HIGHLIGHTS OF MR. EISENHOWER'S MESSAGES

President Eisenhower this week delivered four special messages to Congress. The messages covered foreign trade, civil service benefits, postal rates, military pay and benefits, and reserve program. (For texts of the messages, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 46ff.) Summarized below are highlights of the messages, the President's key recommendations, and Congressional reaction to Mr. Eisenhower's requests.

FOREIGN TRADE

President Eisenhower's foreign trade message, sent to Congress Jan. 10, embodied, he said, a "fresh review" of proposals he had submitted to the 83rd Congress on March 30, 1954. (For text of the message, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 46ff.) Congress in 1954 deferred action on most of the President's trade program, merely extending for one year the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act and enacting a modified Customs Simplification Act. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 265ff, 521ff.)

Declaring that United States "self-interest requires" a program to foster economic growth among free nations, Mr. Eisenhower said: "Economic strength among our allies is essential to our security; economic growth in underdeveloped areas is necessary" to ward off Communist infiltration; increased production and trade throughout the world would aid the U.S. economy and standard of living.

"We and our friends abroad must together undertake the lowering of the unjustifiable barriers to trade and investment, and we must do it on a mutual basis," the President said, describing his program as "moderate, gradual and reciprocal."

Legislative Requests

His requests of Congress follow, with those he had first made in 1954 marked by an asterisk:

*Extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements law for three years (to June 12, 1958).

*Authorize reduction of existing tariffs on selected commodities by no more than 5 percent a year for three years.

*Authorize, over three years, reduction to 50 percent ad valorem of any tariff rates currently above that level.

*Authorize in a three-year period reduction, by no more than one-half, the rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945, of tariffs on goods not currently imported or imported "in negligible quantities."

*Retain existing peril and escape clause provisions.

Approve the proposed revision of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade.

*Improve import valuation methods.

*Improve customs administration and procedures.

*Increase to \$1,000 (from \$500) semi-annually the duty-free allowance for tourists.

*Tax U.S. corporations' income from foreign subsidiaries at 14 percent below domestic rates.

Defer taxes on income from foreign subsidiaries until it leaves the country where it was earned.

Approve U.S. membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation.

*Provide funds for the U.S. and the United Nations technical cooperation programs.

Provide funds for U.S. participation in international trade fairs.

Mr. Eisenhower said the new International Finance Corporation, an affiliate of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, would "cover a field not dealt with by an existing institution." Its purpose would be to "increase private investment in less developed countries by making loans without government guarantees." The corporation, he said, would not purchase stock but would "provide venture capital through investing in debentures and similar obligations."

Reaction

House Speaker Sam Rayburn (D Texas) -- Extension of the Trade Agreements Act should have top priority. "I would vote to make it permanent, but I don't think we'll get to that now."

House Minority Leader Joseph W. Martin, Jr. (R Mass.) -- "Congress will...cooperate with President Eisenhower" by extending the Act. "Valid interests of our industries will be safeguarded."

Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R Ind.) -- "I think the program will be enacted substantially as recommended... A good majority (of House Republicans) will be for it."

Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.) of the Ways and Means Committee -- "Unless the 84th Congress enacts the President's trade (program) the U.S. will be seriously handicapped in its role as leader of the free world."

Sen. Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman of the Finance Committee -- Generally favored the recommendations, but opposed reducing the tax on foreign, U.S.-owned corporation branches.

Sen. Eugene D. Millikin (R Colo.), former Finance Committee Chairman -- Opposed to major provisions of the program, including the tax cut.

Sen. Walter F. George (D Ga.) of the Finance Committee -- In "general sympathy" with the program.

Sen. Prescott Bush (R Conn.) -- The President's "moderate, gradual program...will have my support."

Sen. H. Alexander Smith (R N.J.) -- "I endorse all the proposals."

Sen. James E. Murray (D Mont.) -- "This is constructive anti-communism." The U.S. must encourage other nations "to buy from us by allowing them to sell to us."

CIVIL SERVICE BENEFITS

President Eisenhower Jan. 11 asked Congress to raise the pay of government workers and put all federal civilian employees under a contributory health insurance program. The message covered classified, foreign service and certain Veterans Administration employees, the health insurance program, and other aspects of federal personnel policies.

Discussing proposed pay adjustments, the President said the aim was to recognize differences in responsibilities between various grades, to relieve the current "compression between the lower and higher salaries," and offset "the decline in the real income of many federal employees." He said government pay should be in line with wages paid by private employers. While the lower grades under the Classification Act "are fairly well in line" with non-governmental pay rates, he said, "rates in the middle and upper grades have lagged behind." His proposals, therefore, called for a larger percentage increase for employees in the higher grades.

The cost of the recommended, average 5 percent increase for federal workers would be about \$339 million a year, the President estimated. The health insurance program would cost the government \$55 million annually.

Legislative Requests

Mr. Eisenhower asked Congress to:

Adjust pay scales of all employees under the Classification Act (about 1 million workers) except for those in the top grade, GS-18, whose pay would remain at \$14,800 a year.

Raise the minimum salary to \$1,885 (from \$1,810), intermediate grades to various specified amounts, and the top grade affected to \$13,800 (from \$13,000).

Grant similar increases to employees covered by the Foreign Service Act (more than 6,000 persons) and doctors, dentists and nurses in the Veterans Administration's Department of Medicine and Surgery (nearly 24,000 regular employees).

Consolidate laws regulating the number of positions in the three top civil service grades and remove the ceiling covering those jobs.

Authorize a contributory system of voluntary health insurance for civilian government employees and their dependents, one-third of the cost to be borne by the government.

Consolidate legislation dealing with the training of federal workers.

Permit federal agencies to use outside facilities for training employees and to set up government-wide policies to govern the training program.

Improve conditions, including allowances and leave, affecting U.S. citizens employed overseas by the government.

Increase federal workers' per diem travel allowances (currently \$9 a day).

POSTAL RATES

In his Jan. 11 postal message to Congress, President Eisenhower recommended a five-point program which he said "will be in the public interest for it will further assure efficient service by the Post Office Department."

The President requested "an increase in the average wage of postal employees along with correction of the serious inequities in the salary structure" in order to "provide for a more proper and effective relationship between pay and work performed." The cost of wage adjustments, he said, would be about \$129 million a year.

The President also asked for an interim increase in postal rates to "provide needed revenue" and help "check a deficit in the operation of the Post Office Department which, since World War II, has reached the staggering total of more than \$4 billion." And he reaffirmed his stand "that sound fiscal management requires consideration of revenues as well as costs."

The Eisenhower Administration in 1953 and 1954 asked for the boost in postal rates. Failure of Congress to grant the rate hike influenced the President's veto in 1954 of a bill (HR 7774) which would have given federal employees, including postal workers, the 5 percent pay raise he was now requesting. (CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 385ff.)

Other points in the proposed program were adoption by Congress of a policy to make the Post Office Department self-supporting; separation of "those postal costs to be paid by the patron from those costs which should be paid by general taxation;" and establishment of a commission to make future postal rate adjustments.

Legislative Requests

Specific legislative requests by the President, with those previously made marked by asterisks:

Grant postal workers (almost 500,000 persons) a five percent increase in basic salary rates.

*Eliminate "inequities" and substitute a "system requiring that salaries be based on the actual duties and responsibilities of the position."

Include in new legislation descriptions of key jobs and the appropriate salary ranges for them, and grant the Post Office Department authority to allocate remaining posts to a "proper level in the salary schedule" based on duties and responsibilities as compared with key positions.

Incorporate a guarantee against salary cuts as long as the employee "occupies the same or a position comparable" to the one he held when the new salary plan went into effect.

*Increase postal rates on first-class (letter) mail.

*Provide a two-step increase in second-class mail rates, which apply to newspapers and magazines.

*Raise postage on third-class mail, consisting largely of advertising matter.

Adopt a formal policy to insure that in the future the Post Office Department will be essentially self-supporting.

Provide that certain services performed by the Post Office, such as those for the blind, be regarded as "part of general welfare services," and that the costs of such services "not be borne by users of the mails," but provided for by direct appropriation.

*Create an independent permanent commission with authority to adjust postal rates "under broad policy guidance of Congress."

Reaction

Reaction of Congressmen to Mr. Eisenhower's messages on civil service benefits and postal rates:

Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas) -- Favored a pay raise for federal employees but questioned the advisability of boosting postal rates.

Rep. Edward H. Rees (R Kan.) -- Proposed restrictions on filling the 225,000 job vacancies that occur annually in government agencies, and said "if only one out of three vacancies were so restricted, they could pay a salary increase such as proposed by the President and remain within present payroll levels."

Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman of the Senate Post Office and Civil Service Committee -- called the pay plans "insufficient."

Rep. Tom Murray (D Tenn.), Chairman of the House Post Office and Civil Service Committee -- The pay proposals are "fair, reasonable and constructive."

Sen. Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.) -- He would vote for the federal pay raise plan, but would oppose rate increases on out-of-town first class mail and periodicals and newspapers.

RESERVE PROGRAM

The President's proposals for maintaining an adequate flow of manpower to the armed services and reserves were sent to Congress in two messages Jan. 13. He asked for a four-year extension of the draft, establishment of a new National Reserve Plan, and higher pay and benefits for career members of the armed forces.

Mr. Eisenhower said the United States must move toward a "proper military posture" -- including active forces ready to repel an enemy assault, organized reserves that can speedily reinforce combat troops, and an unorganized but trained reserve pool.

He called the active forces "only the cutting edge of our nation's full strength. A vigorous economy, a strong mobilization base and trained citizens are the invincible elements in our military striking power."

Legislative Requests

The President asked Congress to:

Extend the draft four years (to July 1, 1959). Retain two years as the required length of active service.

Extend the doctors and dentists draft two years.

Divide reserve forces into two groups -- a ready reserve and a non-organized group of combat veterans and persons with essential civilian skills.

Permit men between 17 and 19 to volunteer for six months training, followed by 9½ years in the active reserves.

Set \$30 a month as basic training pay for the program.

Grant Selective Service authority to induct men between 18½ and 19 for the program.

Authorize the program for four years.

Provide basic training in the active services for men enlisting in the National Guard.

Provide leadership and technical training for National Guardsmen.

Authorize, where needed, assignment to the National Guard as the obligated reserve service of men completing active training but require approval by the state governor concerned.

Authorize the recall to active duty of men who served less than two years.

Reaffirm the right to grant "other than an honorable discharge" to reservists who do not participate in reserve training.

Permit the states to maintain in peacetime organized militia forces to replace National Guard units called to federal service.

MILITARY BENEFITS

In his second message Jan. 13, President Eisenhower warned that the rate of re-enlistment in the armed services (currently averaging only 20 percent) is both expensive and serious because of "the loss of experience and operational efficiency which results from it."

He proposed bringing the pay of servicemen "more in line with that offered by private industry," but recommended "selective adjustments" rather than an across-the-board increase, in order to encourage career service.

The President also recommended improving "non-pay benefits," noting that studies showed wide dissatisfaction among servicemen with such benefits as PX facilities, family medical care and housing.

Legislative Requests

Mr. Eisenhower requested that Congress:

Raise military pay an average 6.7 percent. Make no increases for the first two years of enlisted service and the first three years service of an officer.

Increase hazardous duty pay on a selective basis. Authorize "dislocation" allowances for married personnel moving to new posts.

Raise the per diem travel allowance to \$12 (from \$9.)

Provide more housing for service families.

Authorize reduced rentals for those living temporarily in substandard housing.

Provide better medical care for military families.

Equalize survivor benefits according to rank for active and retired personnel.

Reaction

Reaction to the President's reserve program and military benefits messages:

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) -- "The Reserve Training Program...forms a strong basis... for building up trained reserves and for stabilization of our regular services...I believe it is one of the vital things we must accomplish this year."

Rep. Carl Vinson (D Ga.) -- "Strongly endorsed" a selective pay increase, "approved in general" all of the additional fringe benefits recommended, and said he would support a four-year extension of the draft.

Rep. Leslie C. Arends (R Ill.) -- "I was glad to see the message recommending increased benefits...I'm particularly interested in adequate housing and more family medical care."

Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.) -- "A far better reserve plan than the one now in operation."

Sen. Lyndon Johnson (D Texas) -- The President's proposals "should receive early consideration."

The Complete Texts...

PRESIDENT'S TRADE PROGRAM MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

For the consideration of the Congress, I submit my recommendations for further developing the foreign economic policy of the United States. Although largely based upon my Special Message to the Congress of March 30, 1954, these proposals are the product of fresh review.

The nation's enlightened self-interest and sense of responsibility as a leader among the free nations require a foreign economic program that will stimulate economic growth in the free world through enlarging opportunities for the fuller operation of the forces of free enterprise and competitive markets. Our own self-interest requires such a program because: (1) economic strength among our allies is essential to our security; (2) economic growth in underdeveloped areas is necessary to lessen international instability growing out of the vulnerability of such areas to Communist penetration and subversion; and (3) an increasing volume of world production and trade will help assure our own economic growth and a rising standard of living among our own people.

In the world-wide struggle between the forces of freedom and those of communism, we have wisely recognized that the security of each nation in the free world is dependent upon the security of all other nations in the free world. The measure of that security in turn is dependent upon the economic strength of all free nations, for without economic strength they cannot support the military establishments that are necessary to deter Communist armed aggression. Economic strength is indispensable, as well, in securing themselves against internal Communist subversion.

ESSENTIAL TO SECURITY

For every country in the free world, economic strength is dependent upon high levels of economic activity internally and high levels of international trade. No nation can be economically self-sufficient. Nations must buy from other nations, and in order to pay for what they buy they must sell. It is essential for the security of the United States and the rest of the free world that the United States take the leadership in promoting the achievement of those high levels of trade that will bring to all the economic strength upon which the freedom and security of all depends. Those high levels of trade can be promoted by the specific measures with respect to trade barriers recommended in this message, by the greater flow of capital among nations of the free world, by convertibility of currencies, by an expanded interchange of technical counsel, and by an increase in international travel.

From the military standpoint, our national strength has been augmented by the over-all military alliance of the nations constituting the free world. This free world alliance will be most firmly cemented when its association is based on flourishing mutual trade as well as common ideals, interests and aspirations. Mutually advantageous trade relationships are not only profitable, but they are also more binding and more enduring than costly grants and other forms of aid.

Today numerous uneconomic, man-made barriers to mutually advantageous trade and the flow of investment are preventing the nations of the free world from achieving their full economic potential. International trade and investment are not making their full contribution to production, employment and income. Over a large area of the world currencies are not yet convertible.

BARRIERS MUST COME DOWN

We and our friends abroad must together undertake the lowering of the unjustifiable barriers to trade and investment, and we must do it on a mutual basis so that the benefits may be shared by all.

Such action will add strength to our own domestic economy and help assure a rising standard of living among our people by opening new markets for our farms and factories and mines.

The program that I am here recommending is moderate, gradual and reciprocal. Radical or sudden tariff reductions would not be to the interest of the United States and would not accomplish the goal we seek. A moderate program, however, can add immeasurably to the security and well-being of the United States and the rest of the free world.

Trade Agreement Authority

I request a three-year extension of Presidential authority to negotiate tariff reductions with other nations on a gradual, selective and reciprocal basis. This authority would permit negotiations for reductions in those barriers that now limit the markets for our goods throughout the world. I shall ask all nations with whom we trade to take similar steps in their relations with each other.

The three-year extension of the Trade Agreements Act should authorize, subject to the present peril and escape clause provisions:

1. Reduction, through multilateral and reciprocal negotiations, of tariff rates on selected commodities by not more than 5 percent per year for three years;

2. Reduction, through multilateral and reciprocal negotiations, of any tariff rates in excess of 50 percent to that level over a three-year period; and

3. Reduction, by not more than one-half over a three-year period, of tariff rates in effect on Jan. 1, 1945, on articles which are not now being imported or which are being imported only in negligible quantities.

GATT

For approximately seven years the United States has cooperated with all the major trading nations of the free world in an effort to reduce trade barriers. The instrument of cooperation is the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. Through this agreement the United States has sought to carry out the provisions and purpose of the Trade Agreements Act.

The United States and 33 other trading countries are now reviewing the provisions of the agreement for the purpose of making it a simpler and more effective instrument for the development of a sound system of world trade. When the current negotiations on the revision of the organizational provisions of the general agreement are satisfactorily completed, the results will be submitted to the Congress for its approval.

Customs Administration

Considerable progress has been made in freeing imports from unnecessary customs administrative burdens. Still more, however, needs to be done in the three areas I mentioned in my message last year: (1) the simplification of commodity definitions, classification and rate structures; (2) improvement in standards for the valuation of imports; and (3) further improvement of procedures for customs administration.

An important step toward simplification of the tariff structure was taken by the Congress last year with the passage of the Customs Simplification Act which directs the Tariff Commission to study the difficulties of commodity classification of imports. The interim report of the Tariff Commission to be made by next March 15 should help enable the Congress to determine whether further legislative steps should then be taken or should await submission of the final report.

The uncertainties and confusion arising from the complex system of valuation on imported articles cause unwarranted delays in the determination of customs duties. I urge the Congress to give favorable consideration to legislation for remedying this situation.

The improvement of customs administration requires continuous effort, as the Congress recognized by enacting the Customs Simplification Acts of 1953 and 1954. The Treasury Department

in its annual customs report to the Congress will review the remaining reasons for delay or difficulty in processing imported articles through customs and will propose still further technical amendments to simplify customs procedures.

U.S. Investment Abroad

The whole free world needs capital; America is its largest source. In that light, the flow of capital abroad from our country must be stimulated and in such a manner that it results in investment largely by individuals or private enterprises rather than by government.

An increased flow of United States private investment funds abroad, especially to the underdeveloped areas, could contribute much to the expansion of two-way international trade. The underdeveloped countries would thus be enabled more easily to acquire the capital equipment so badly needed by them to achieve sound economic growth and higher living standards. This would do much to offset the false but alluring promises of the Communists.

To facilitate the investment of capital abroad I recommend enactment of legislation providing for taxation of business income from foreign subsidiaries or branches at a rate 14 percentage points lower than the corporate rate on domestic income, and a deferral of tax on income of foreign branches until it is removed from the country where it is earned.

I propose also to explore the further use of tax treaties with the possible recognition of tax concessions made to foreign capital by other countries. Under proper safeguards, credit could be given for foreign income taxes which are waived for an initial limited period, as we now grant credit for taxes which are imposed. This would give maximum effectiveness to foreign tax laws designed to encourage new enterprises.

As a further step to stimulate investment abroad, I recommend approval by the Congress at the appropriate time of membership in the proposed International Finance Corporation, which will be affiliated with the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. This Corporation will be designed to increase private investment in less developed countries by making loans without Government guarantees. Although the Corporation will not purchase stock, it will provide venture capital through investing in debentures and similar obligations. Its operation will cover a field not dealt with by an existing institution.

The Executive Branch will continue through our diplomatic representatives abroad to encourage a climate favorable to the private enterprise concept in investment.

We shall continue to seek other new ways to enlarge the outward flow of capital.

It must be recognized, however, that when American private capital moves abroad it properly expects to bring home its fair reward. This can only be accomplished in the last analysis by our willingness to purchase more goods and services from abroad in order to provide the dollars for these growing remittances. This fact is a further compelling reason for a fair and forward-looking trade policy on our part.

Technical Cooperation

The United States has a vast store of practical and scientific know-how that is needed in the underdeveloped areas of the world. The United States has a responsibility to make it available. Its flow for peaceful purposes must remain unfettered.

United States participation in technical cooperation programs should be carried forward. These programs should be concerned with know-how rather than large funds. In my budget message next week, I shall recommend that the Congress make available the funds required to support the multilateral technical cooperation programs of the United Nations. The bilateral programs of the United States should be pressed vigorously.

International Travel

The United States remains committed to the objective of freedom of travel throughout the world. Encouragement given to travel abroad is extremely important both for its cultural and social importance in the free world, and for its economic benefits. Travel abroad by Americans provides an important source of dollars for

many countries. The executive branch shall continue to look for ways of facilitating international travel and shall continue to cooperate with private travel agencies.

One legislative action that would be beneficial in this field is the increase of the present duty-free allowances for tourists from \$500 to \$1,000 exercisable every six months. I recommend the passage of such legislation.

Trade Fairs

International trade fairs have been of major importance to foreign countries for many years, and most of the trading nations have strengthened the promotional aspects of their industrial displays in many fairs with a central exhibit designed to emphasize the industrial progress and achievement of the nation.

Soviet and satellite exhibits, for example, have been costly, well-planned and housed in expensive structures designed to convey the impression that the USSR is producing on a large scale for peace and is creating a paradise for workers.

The United States, which has a larger volume of international trade than any other nation, until recently has been conspicuous by its absence at these trade fairs. American visitors and participants have pointed out the failure of their Government to tell adequately the story of our free enterprise system and to provide effective international trade promotion cooperation.

As a result, I have undertaken an international trade fair program under the direction of the Department of Commerce. Since the inauguration of this program in August, participation has been authorized in eleven fairs to be held before June 30. Sixteen additional fairs are being considered for exhibition purposes in the latter part of the year. The first fair in which the United States presented a central exhibit is that at Bangkok, which opened Dec. 7, 1954. At our exhibit was awarded first prize. Over 100 American companies supplied items for inclusion in it.

I shall ask the Congress for funds to continue this program.

Convertibility

Convertibility of currencies is required for the development of a steadily rising volume of world trade and investment. The achievement of convertibility has not been possible in the post-war period due to dislocations caused by the war, inflation and other domestic economic difficulties in many countries, which have contributed to an imbalance in international trade and payments. However, steady progress, particularly by western European countries, is being made toward our mutual objective of restoring currency convertibility. The foreign economic program proposed here will make an important contribution to the achievement of convertibility.

Agriculture

No single group within America has a greater stake in a healthy and expanding foreign trade than the farmers. One-fourth to one-third of some major crops, such as wheat, cotton and tobacco, must find markets abroad in order to maintain farm income at high levels.

If they are to be successful, programs designed to promote the prosperity of agriculture should be consistent with our foreign economic program. We must take due account of the effect of any agricultural program on our foreign economic relations to assure that it contributes to the development of healthy, expanding foreign markets over the years.

Conclusion

The series of recommendations I have just made are all components of an integrated program, pointing in a single direction. Each contributes to the whole. Each advances our national security by bringing added strength and self-sufficiency to our allies. Each contributes to our economic growth and a rising standard of living among our people.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Jan. 10, 1955.

PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE BENEFITS MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Eighty-Third Congress made an outstanding record in progressive personnel legislation for the benefit of the government and its employees. Among other steps forward, the new laws improved overtime pay practices, established a government-wide incentive awards program, removed restrictive controls on appointments, authorized group life insurance and extended the benefits of the unemployment insurance system to federal workers. These changes have taken us a long way toward the goal of combining the best practices of private employers with the special demands of public service.

I am now recommending the enactment of legislation to improve other aspects of federal personnel management, including adjustments in basic pay scales, group health insurance, employee training, personnel practices affecting government employees stationed overseas, and increased travel allowances. Specific legislative proposals for carrying out these recommendations will be submitted shortly by the Civil Service Commission, to State Department and the Bureau of the Budget. Their purpose will be to bring the average governmental remuneration into line with prevailing non-governmental standards. I earnestly urge favorable consideration of them by the Congress.

Pay Scale Adjustments

Pay adjustments are needed (1) to recognize more fully the differences between the duties and responsibilities of positions of varying levels, (2) to relieve as far as possible, under the present ceiling, the increasing compression between the lower and higher salaries, and (3) to take into account the decline in the real income of many federal employees.

The inequities and deficiencies existing in the present pay scales of the Classification Act of 1949, as amended, should be corrected. Similar adjustments should also be made in the pay schedules provided for employees subject to the Foreign Service Act of 1946, as amended, and employees in the Veterans Administration Department of Medicine and Surgery who are subject to Public Law 293, the 79th Congress, as amended.

In a separate message submitted to the Congress today, I am recommending appropriate pay adjustments covering employees of the postal field service.

The recommended changes for the Classification Act group provide for an upward adjustment of pay rates for each grade, except that no change is recommended at this time in the ceiling pay rate of \$14,800. Emphasis is placed upon a greater and more meaningful differential between pay scales of successive grades. The proposal recognizes the fact that, in general, compensation rates in the lower grades of the Classification Act are fairly well in line with those prevailing outside the federal government while rates in the middle and upper grades have lagged behind.

Insofar as possible, adjustments in the foreign service and Veterans Administration pay schedules should parallel the dollar amounts of pay adjustments provided for Classification Act employees at similar levels.

For Classification Act employees, the recommended pay adjustments would add an additional \$202 million or approximately 5 percent to present payroll costs. Even though the correction of inequities in the middle and upper pay levels is a primary objective of the Classification Act pay adjustments, 45.5 percent of the cost results from additional pay proposed for the lowest five grades. Only 4.5 percent will be applied in the highest five grades. The proposed pay schedules are presented in an appendix to this message.

Proposed changes for employees subject to the Foreign Service Act and those in the Department of Medicine and Surgery of the Veterans Administration, which are incorporated in the comprehensive proposal, will add approximately \$8.5 million to the cost, making the over-all total approximately \$210 million.

The Classification Act of 1949, as amended, sets a ceiling on the number of positions that can be placed in grades 16, 17, and 18. Without regard to this ceiling, nineteen other statutory authorities permit or require the establishment of additional positions in these three highest grades. The Classification Act limitation coupled with this complex array of other authorizations seriously hampers our ability to meet the changing needs of the government. These conditions prevent sound pay administration and handicap the federal service in recruiting and retaining top level personnel. Therefore, I am recommending the removal of this ceiling, and urge the consolidation of all existing authorities.

Group Health Insurance

As another means for strengthening the federal service, I propose for the consideration of the Congress a contributory system of voluntary health insurance for civilian employees in all branches of the government and their dependents.

This contributory system has been designed to meet the requirements of the federal service and to take into account the experience of private employers. The system would permit employees to choose either a standard plan of uniform benefits or an approved plan operating in an individual community when more suitable to employees in that location. It is proposed that the government contribute approximately one-third the cost of the insurance for the employees and their dependents. It is estimated that the annual cost to the government will be approximately \$55 million.

Under the standard plan, a comprehensive set of uniform benefits will be offered, including reimbursement for the costs of hospitalization, surgery, and other personal health services. The newest health insurance features, such as major medical or catastrophe coverage, are included. Appropriate provisions will be made for the continuance of substantial protection for employees and their dependents after they retire in the future -- a valuable feature inasmuch as health insurance protection is frequently beyond the reach of those at the older ages.

Where the standard plan is not desired, provision is also made for employees in the various localities to purchase, with government contributions, approved plans of health insurance especially suited to their needs.

All types of insurers are to be utilized under orderly processes established and supervised by the Civil Service Commission. This contributory system has been developed through the cooperative efforts of representatives of employee groups, insuring organizations and the leaders among the professions in the field of health.

Employee Training

Attainment of the greatest possible efficiency in governmental operations is a major goal of this Administration. Achievement of this goal requires the effective use of training facilities outside as well as within government to maintain a high level of competence in the federal civilian career service.

Most civilian agencies of government do not have comprehensive and adequate training programs, chiefly because there is no general statutory authority to use outside training facilities. Although it is clearly in the government's interest to do so, many agencies now cannot send employees to private laboratories, industrial plants, universities, or state agencies for critically needed training in the use of new methods, techniques and machines.

A comprehensive training program should be authorized that will (1) permit government agencies to use outside facilities for training required to meet operating needs when it is in the government's interest, (2) consolidate in one law the training authorities now carried in many separate statutes, and (3) permit the establishment of government-wide policies and effective controls on the use of outside training facilities.

Overseas Personnel

At present many different government agencies conduct a wide variety of governmental functions in the territories and foreign countries ranging from such activities as postal service and aid to veterans to such newer operations as economic and military aid and technical development programs. The development of sound personnel practices has not always been able to keep pace with the necessarily accelerated growth of federal operations overseas.

The Civil Service Commission is now taking action, in cooperation with the federal agencies concerned, to extend the competitive service to those operations overseas that should be included within the regular civil service system. This will be done in the near future and does not require new legislation.

The State Department already has under way an action program designed to improve personnel administration in both its overseas and departmental activities at home. This program results from the recommendations made by a committee of distinguished citizens appointed by the Secretary of State in March, 1954. Certain features of the program will require new legislation in the

form of amendments to the Foreign Service Act of 1946. These are now in preparation by the State Department.

There is also a need for improvements in certain conditions affecting all United States citizens employed overseas. Such matters as allowances, leave, housing, retirement, and health, and medical care as well as the whole range of problems posed by the management of alien personnel, require attention. As a first step, the Civil Service Commission will propose for consideration by the Congress comprehensive recommendations on allowances and leave for overseas personnel.

Travel Allowance

The per diem allowance of \$9 for civilian employees who travel on official business was established in 1949. Since that time the cost of lodging, meals, and incidental expenses has increased. It is not fair to ask government employees to defray part of their official travel and subsistence expenses from their personal funds. Recommendations soon will be submitted to the Congress for an appropriate increase in the present rate.

The various measures, described in this message, are essential to the further improvement of the federal career service. I earnestly urge that the necessary legislation be enacted by the Congress.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Jan. 11, 1955.

PRESIDENT'S POSTAL RATE INCREASE MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The Post Office Department, in its daily operations, affects the entire life of the Republic from the family home to the great industry. A vast business-type enterprise within government, the Post Office Department, consequently, requires a continuing vigilance that its methods, practices and policies assure the most efficient possible service to the public. The measures recommended in this message are designed to that end.

Last Aug. 23 in announcing my disapproval of HR 7774, "An Act to Increase the Rates of Compensation of Classified, Postal and Other Employees of the Government, and for Other Purposes," I expressed a purpose to continue to encourage the enactment of legislation to correct obvious distortions in the pay scales of the postal service and to provide for a more proper and effective relationship between pay and work performed.

I also pointed out the necessity of adequate postage rates in order to check a deficit in the operation of the Post Office Department which, since World War II, has reached the staggering total of more than four billions of dollars.

Rate Increase Essential

An increase in the average wage of postal employees along with correction of the serious inequities in the salary structure is an essential step in bringing the wage scale into line with non-governmental standards and in furthering the progressive personnel program to which the Administration is committed. The increase must be accompanied by a salary plan which will place the wages for postal service positions in proper relationship to each other so that inequities will be eliminated, incentive for advancement offered and the principle of higher pay for more difficult and responsible work followed.

In order to accomplish these objectives, the Postmaster General will submit to the Congress a new postal salary plan along with a 5 percent increase in basic salary rates. This plan will include reasonably detailed descriptions of the series of key positions to which the great majority of postal employees are

assigned. A rate range for each of these positions will be recommended, and together this series of rate ranges will make up a related, uniform and equitable salary schedule.

The Congress will be asked to include the key position descriptions and their appropriate salary ranges in the legislation, thus assigning specific wage rates to the bulk of the positions common to all offices of the Postal Service.

DELEGATED AUTHORITY

The Post Office Department should then be granted the authority to allocate the remaining positions, held by the relatively few employees whose work is not covered by a key position, to the proper level in the salary schedule on the basis of a comparison of the duties and responsibilities of these positions with the duties and responsibilities of the key positions.

In the allocation of the positions other than the key positions to the proper salary level an appeal procedure will be provided. Further, to insure that the salary plan will not work to the disadvantage of any employee, the legislation proposed will incorporate a guarantee against reduction of salary so long as the employee occupies the same or a position comparable to that which he held at the time of the installation of the plan.

This legislation would eliminate the inequities inherent in the present inflexible system which requires assignment of all employees to a limited number of job titles, in many cases having no relation to the work actually performed. The present practice of paying salaries to some employees on the basis of the number of cubic feet in the area they supervise, or solely in relation to the number of employees under their direction would be replaced by a system requiring that salaries be based on the actual duties and responsibilities of the position.

Under this plan, postmasters of the nation would receive salaries commensurate with the volume of work and the level of the responsibility of their offices rather than solely on the basis of cash receipts which presently govern their compensation. This practice results in discrimination against those holding offices where incoming mail represents most of the business volume.

TOTAL COST

The total cost of wage adjustments in the Postal Service is estimated at \$129 million a year. I recommend adoption of legislation incorporating these proposals.

The 83rd Congress authorized appropriations to be made for the furnishing of uniforms or the payment of an annual allowance to employees, including those of the Post Office Department, required by law or regulation to wear a prescribed uniform while on official duty. This measure, when Congress makes funds available, will benefit Post Office employees by an estimated \$13.5 million a year.

I am recommending in another special message today a health insurance plan to round out the federal personnel benefits program enacted by the 83rd Congress. This program already has provided group life insurance, unemployment compensation, elimination of restrictions on permanent promotions and reinstatements, adjustment of the statutory limit on the number of career employees, elimination of arbitrary restrictions on accumulation of annual leave, and a liberalized incentive awards system.

I wish to reaffirm my position that sound fiscal management requires consideration of revenues as well as costs. To this end, I am requesting that Congress also consider legislation to adjust postal rates to provide needed revenue.

POSTAL DEFICITS

The combined postal deficits of the 156 years of our history as a nation, up to 1945, are far less than the losses sustained in the last nine years. The anomaly of this situation is that the period which has witnessed this record-breaking deficit in the operations of the postal service has also been a decade of unprecedented national prosperity. Employment, production and use of the mails have been at an all time high and yet postal deficits have occurred year after year. Clearly it is time to reaffirm the need for sound fiscal management of the Post Office Department and to develop a positive program towards this end.

In fiscal 1954 the Post Office Department received revenues of \$2,268,000,000 for services performed at a cost of \$2,667,000,000, thus leaving a deficit of \$399 million in its operation. The services performed by the Post Office Department are of measurable value to the recipients. When the rates of postal services fail to provide sufficient revenues to meet the total cost of the service, the difference must be made up by general tax revenues.

A practice of this kind is neither equitable nor reasonable; it is neither good business nor good government. Even if a case could be made for regarding the postal patron and the taxpayer as one and the same, prudence and good sense would compel us to face the fact that it is far more efficient to collect the necessary revenues in direct exchange for services at the post office window than by the more costly methods of general taxation.

The Post Office is constantly working to reduce the deficit by improving the efficiency of its operations. During the last two years substantial progress has been made in organization, mail handling, transportation, mechanization, record keeping, and accounting methods. The Postmaster General has also taken the initiative in increasing rates and fees within his jurisdiction.

REVERSAL OF TREND

As a result of these measures there has been a recent reversal of the postwar trend of ever increasing postal deficits. These are the operating deficits for each of the last five years:

Fiscal Year	Operating Deficit
1950	\$589,500,000
1951	\$551,500,000
1952	\$727,000,000
1953	\$618,800,000
1954	\$399,100,000

The large deficits in the postwar years are, in part, a direct consequence of the same inflationary increases in costs which all business operations have faced. Private business has increased prices of goods and services to offset increased costs of production. The Post Office operates in the same economic climate as private business. It must meet rising costs in very much the same way.

Since 1945, the largest part of the increase in postal expenditures is accounted for by salary increases legislated by Congress as follows:

Date	Public Law	Annual Increase in Cost to Post Office Department
July 1, 1945	134	\$178,767,000
July 1, 1945	106	786,000
Jan. 1, 1946	381	\$190,631,000
July 1, 1946	390	684,000
Nov. 1, 1949	428)	
	500)	\$112,489,000
Nov. 1, 1949	429	278,000
July 1, 1951	204	\$248,600,000
July 8, 1951	201	1,100,000

These wage adjustments, combined with an expansion in the number of postal employees necessary to handle the greater volume of mail, have resulted in an increase in total salary costs from \$858 million in 1945 to \$2,002,000,000 in the last fiscal year.

Rate Advances

The increases in wages and other costs since the end of World War II have affected all classes of mail. It is desirable that the rates governing each class of mail be advanced in fair proportion. The committee of Congress responsible for postal rate legislation will, of course, want to consider carefully the specific rates for each class of mail. The Postmaster General will soon submit to Congress, in addition to his views on increases in postal pay, detailed recommendations for raising postal rates to more reasonable levels. I wish to emphasize at this time a few of the major considerations which seem to me important in raising rates.

FIRST CLASS BOOST

1. First-class mail has always provided by far the greater part of postal revenues. In 1933 the revenue contribution of first-class mail was more than 55 percent of total Post Office revenues. In the last fiscal year first-class mail provided only 40 percent of such revenues although the proportion of first class volume to the total volume was only three percentage points lower than in the earlier year. The failure of this type mail to maintain its revenue contribution is a major factor in the present postal deficit. There is, therefore, an urgent need to increase the rate of postage of first-class mail.

Postal rates are payments made by users of the mails for services received. The rate established for each service should reflect the value of that service in terms of speed, priority of handling, and the privileges incorporated in each class of mail. If these factors are taken into consideration in rate-making, the revenue contribution of first-class mail is clearly inadequate.

The privacy, security and swift dispatch of letter mail; the priority of service at all times, in all places; and the intrinsic value of such mail are factors which are pertinent to postal rate-making in addition to the cost factor.

But the present 3 cent rate for first-class letter mail has not been increased in almost a quarter of a century. During this period the costs of all goods and services have almost doubled. I am convinced that the American people will understand, appreciate, respect and support Congressional action to provide for a long-overdue rate increase on letter mail which will go far towards balancing the postal budget.

OTHER INCREASES

2. The revenues derived from second-class mail are clearly inadequate. These rates which apply to newspapers and magazines should be increased until such matter makes a fair and reasonable contribution to postal revenues. The Postmaster General will recommend a two-step increase in second-class rates which will enable publishers to adjust more readily to the proposed rate changes.

3. Third-class mail consists largely of advertising matter. In fiscal year 1954 the revenue contribution of such mail fell substantially below the cost of providing this service and was a major factor contributing to the postal deficit. The rates of postage on such matter should be increased so that the users of this class of mail pay a proportionately fair share of postal revenues.

In view of the recurring fiscal problems of the Post Office Department, and of the heavy burden which postal deficits continue to impose on the federal treasury, I strongly recommend to Congress the formal adoption of a policy which will ensure that in the future the Post Office Department will be essentially self-supporting.

Certain services which are performed by the Post Office, such as those for the blind, are a part of general welfare services. The cost of such services should not be borne by users of the mails. Expenditures for them, and for services performed for the government, should be identified and met by direct appropriation.

Form Postal Commission

If the Post Office is successfully to meet the challenge of the future its prices must be sufficiently flexible to reflect changes in costs and the developing needs of a dynamic economy. It is my belief that an independent commission entrusted with the authority to establish and maintain fair and equitable postal rates can best provide this needed flexibility.

PRESIDENT'S DRAFT, RESERVE PLAN MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

The military security of the United States requires armed forces, disposed and alerted for instant action, quickly reinforceable by units ready for mobilization, assured an adequate pool of trained manpower for necessary expansion. Three elements are necessary to this military posture -- (1) active forces in the strength and effectiveness necessary to meet, to repel and to punish a first massive assault or to conduct a lesser operation that does not require mobilization; (2) reserves so organized and trained as units that they can be speedily mobilized to reinforce the active forces in combat or to man defense operations at home; (3) an unorganized reserve pool, adequate in training and numbers, to permit a quick general mobilization of all our military strength.

Never, in peacetime, have we achieved this proper military posture. The penalties of our unreadiness have been manifold -- in treasure, in blood, in the heartbreak of a mighty nation buying time with the lives of men. Now, in an uneasy peace, we can and must move toward this proper posture -- at tolerable cost, with due regard for tradition, without disruption of human plans or the material economy.

Korea and Indo-China are bitter reminders of the ever-present threat of aggression. The masses of armed men and the vast

There are also other advantages. Such a commission, guided by policies laid down by the Congress, would have the time and facilities to make thorough analytical studies before prescribing rate changes. A commission well versed in the economics of modern pricing practices can continuously appraise and reappraise the soundness of the postal rate structure. Legislation to secure these ends should be enacted by Congress.

With these views in mind I recommend to Congress the adoption of a temporary increase in postal rates as an interim measure, and the establishment and activation within the interim period of a permanent commission to prescribe future rate adjustments under broad policy guidance of Congress.

Let me reiterate -- the financial problems of the postal service result, in large measure, from lack of a positive program leading towards a well-defined fiscal goal. I am therefore, recommending to Congress the following five-point program for the Post Office Department:

1. Approval of the new salary plan and a 5 percent increase in basic salary rates.
2. Adoption by Congress of the policy that henceforth the Post Office Department shall be self-supporting.
3. Separation of those postal costs to be paid by the patron from those costs which should be paid by general taxation.
4. Establishment by Congress of a permanent Commission authorized to prescribe postal rate adjustments under policy guidance of Congress.
5. Enactment by Congress of an interim rate bill which will, pending activation of the rate commission, provide immediate revenue to meet proposed pay increases and reduce the postal deficit.

Approval of this program will be in the public interest for it will further assure efficient service by the Post Office Department.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE,
Jan. 11, 1955.

array of war-making machines, maintained by the Soviets and their satellites along the frontiers of the free world, sharpen the reminders,

Need for Armed Strength

The first purpose of our defense planning remains the maintenance of a just, secure peace. If, however, unwanted war should come, it should find us ready with every resource at our command to repel and defeat the enemy. And, at home, we must have forces trained for every emergency, should an aggressor be so criminally unwise as to attempt an atomic attack.

In seeking to attain these goals, we must remember that the active military forces are only the cutting edge of our nation's full strength. A vigorous economy, a strong mobilization base and trained citizens are the invincible elements in our military striking power.

But we cannot possibly keep armed and in uniform the total forces that might ultimately be required in all-out war. The inescapable burdens would endanger the liberties and the economic system we are determined to defend.

On the other hand, in case of a global war, the nation could not count on having time to marshal its strength while the enemy was

engaged elsewhere. Unquestionably, the United States would be involved from the outset of such a conflict. We must be prepared.

The defense establishment, through the past two years, has concentrated on effectiveness, economy and efficiency within the active military forces. The result is a formidable assurance to any aggressor that we would react to attack, instantly and powerfully.

In the same period, exhaustive studies have been made on manpower -- the key to a proper military posture. The recommendations herewith submitted, dealing with both the active and the reserve forces, are based on them.

Recommendations

In summary, I recommend (1) that the present statutory provisions authorizing the induction of young men by the Selective Service System for 24 months of training and service, scheduled to expire July 1, 1955, be extended until July 1, 1959; (2) that the existing special statutory provisions authorizing the registration and induction of doctors and dentists, also scheduled to expire on July 1, 1955, be extended until July 1, 1957; and (3) that legislation be enacted by the Congress to permit the strengthening of the reserve forces to meet essential mobilization requirements.

The extension of Selective Service is necessary because experience demonstrates that active armed forces of the size we must maintain cannot be raised by voluntary enlistments alone. The maximum number of volunteers will continue to be the recruiting goal of the services. But realistic estimates set the probable ceiling on voluntary forces, in the present economic situation, at a million and a half -- more than 1.3 million men short of the planned strength goal for the end of the fiscal year 1956.

Active force strengths are continually under review in the light of changing missions and technological improvement of weapons. A major purpose is economy in the use of men. But I see no reasonable prospect that the world situation or technological advances, in the next four years, will render the draft unnecessary. I earnestly recommend, consequently, that the extension be for four years. In the case of doctors and dentists I recommend that the extension be for another period of two years only. By that time, it is expected that the medical personnel requirements of the armed forces can be met adequately by other means.

The term of service should be retained at the 24-month level established by the 82nd Congress after weighing the military efficiency and dollar-cost arguments involved. Those arguments, whose soundness was proved in the experience of the three past years, are now compellingly persuasive that shortening the term of service would seriously damage the combat readiness of our active forces.

The present operation of selective service is recognized by the American people as an equitable and necessary solution to a national problem. The calm planning for a call, the unquestioning acceptance of it, the smooth adjustment to a new way of life, manifested by millions of our young men and their families, evidences the maturity of their attitude toward the problem of national security.

Reserve Program

Under the new national reserve plan, selective service and the reserve forces, in conjunction with our regular establishment, will fulfill our security needs with the least possible disruptive impact on the life of the individual citizen and the civilian economy. Flexibility is a primary characteristic of the plan. Constant scrutiny and review of its operation by the services will assure its increasing efficiency.

The reserve program has been the subject of extensive study in the Congress, in various government agencies and in the military services themselves over long periods of time. As in our active forces, we will rely as heavily as possible on voluntary service.

To further this purpose, recent surveys indicate that certain improvements can be accomplished within the services, without legislation, and steps have been taken to remedy existing deficiencies. I shall follow this action personally with particular attention to training for combat missions.

In addition, however, there is need for certain changes in present laws relating to the reserves. There are five principal areas where affirmative legislation is needed to provide the basis for a strengthened reserve plan.

First, present law divides reserve personnel into categories that do not lend themselves fully to strategic requirements. I recommend that this be altered so as to provide one group of reservists who can be organized into a force maintained in a high degree of readiness to meet immediate mobilization requirements, and a second non-organized group with prior service who would be called into military service by a selective process, if the need for their services should develop in a general mobilization.

The first group should be kept ready through training, through the constant flow of new men into the group, and through the screening from the group of combat veterans and persons of essential civilian skills in excess of military requirements whenever possible. This makes provision for meeting the essential manpower needs of defense supporting activities as well as those of the armed forces. Both these needs must be met if we are to realize our maximum national strength in time of emergency.

Second, present legislation does not make adequate provision for bringing young men directly into the reserve forces without either adversely affecting the readiness of the active forces or reducing the capability of the active forces to recruit long-term volunteers.

At present, the reserves are composed of older men who have completed their terms of active service. For example, less than 17 percent of the men now in the Army Reserves are under 24 years of age. I recommend that legislation be adopted by which physically fit young men between the ages of 17 and 19 may volunteer for six months basic training, to be followed by active reserve participation for a period of nine and one-half years.

During the six-months period of training, these young men would receive pay at the reduced rate of \$30 a month. The total numbers accepted in the basic type training should be subject to quotas, fixed by the President, to avoid bringing the manpower pool down to an undesirably low level; on the other hand, if an adequate number do not volunteer for this program, authority should be given to induct the needed young men through the Selective Service System. Men so selected would be between the ages of 18½ and 19.

The six-months training program should be authorized for a term of four years, covering the same period as the requested extension of the draft. In connection with this program, the National Security Training Commission should serve in an advisory capacity to the Secretary of Defense and to the President as Commander-in-Chief.

Third, under present legislation, there is no assurance that the National Guard, which by law is in the first line of defense and dependent on voluntary enlistments, receives an adequate supply of young men with appropriate basic training. Young men who enlist in the National Guard receive no concentrated initial training of the type provided by the active services. I recommend that legislation be enacted by which the men enlisting in the National Guard receive basic training in the active services. There must be further assurance that the National Guard contain a hard core of men who have been schooled in leadership and technical military skills through longer periods of active training and service.

Penalties Provided

Primary emphasis on voluntary recruitment of personnel for the National Guard should continue. However, subject to constitutional limitations, the legislation should provide that in the event of failure to recruit the necessary numbers and quality of a volunteer personnel, and at the request or approval of the governor of a

state, personnel completing training or service in the active forces may be assigned to the National Guard for their obligated period of reserve participation.

Fourth, I recommend that legislation be adopted to induce participation in reserve training by providing that men who have served less than two years may be recalled to active duty in order to maintain or restore proficiencies.

It is also contemplated that reservists who fail or refuse to participate in the reserve training that may be required of them and choose not to restore lost proficiencies, will be given other than an honorable discharge at the end of their period of military obligation. Such action, which will be taken in accordance with existing statutory authority and procedures, is based upon the concept that honorable military service includes complete fulfillment of all service obligations, reserve as well as active. I ask that the Congress reaffirm this concept which is already contained in the law.

Fifth, existing law does not permit states to maintain troops in addition to the National Guard. In view of the fact that the potential enemy possesses weapons of mass destruction and means for their delivery, it is a matter of urgent importance that there be no break between the time that National Guard units might be called into federal service and the time that the states could raise additional forces to replace them. I therefore recommend that the Congress enact legislation which would permit the states to raise and maintain in time of peace organized militia forces which would take over the National Guard's domestic missions and support civil defense activities upon its withdrawal.

These five remedies are suggested as amendments to our existing legislative pattern, which is an essentially sound one. Through these amendments, certain broad objectives can be attained. To begin with we will give each young man the maximum possible right of self-determination by offering him a choice of methods of meeting his military obligation. At the threshold of his career, he will understand his obligations, so that he can make definite plans for his future.

In addition, a more equitable sharing of the military obligations will be accomplished. The program will go far toward assuring combat veterans that they will not be called in an emergency until younger men who have not had combat duty are called, thus alleviating an inequity made apparent during the Korean conflict.

In sum, the program will constitute a substantial improvement in our present defense arrangements. It will make our determination evident to every would-be aggressor.

I believe that, under today's conditions, steps generally as outlined above represent the best available approach to the problem of military security. I earnestly urge that Congress promptly initiate its studies of the detailed measures necessary and that legislation incorporating the principles of the program be enacted.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE
Jan. 13, 1955.

PRESIDENT'S MILITARY BENEFITS MESSAGE

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

We are traditionally a peace-loving people with a heritage founded on the dignity of the individual. Because our defense planning is developed within this framework, we seek to man our armed forces with volunteers to the greatest extent possible. This is a basic objective.

To sustain our active forces at required levels of strength and efficiency, it is necessary to increase the present rate of voluntary enlistments. It is also necessary to induce volunteers, both officers and enlisted men, to continue in the service on a career basis in order to obtain maximum usefulness from the skills and leadership which are achieved after long and costly training. The increasing mechanization and complexity of defense forces make technical skills and a wide background of experience vastly more important than ever before.

The need for forces of the size now contemplated in our planning is obvious. The responsibilities and obligations imposed on us by our position of leadership in world affairs require that we stand prepared to shoulder the accompanying burdens.

Personnel Turnover

But at this time when we must still maintain large forces under arms and alerted throughout the world, it is difficult to attract and retain volunteers, both enlisted and commissioned.

For example, only 11.6 percent of Army personnel reenlisted in 1954 compared with a rate of 41.2 percent in 1949. The other services, particularly the Marine Corps, have also experienced sharp drops in the rate of reenlistments and today the composite rate for all services is 20 percent.

Approximately one million enlisted men will become eligible for release from the military services during the coming year. Under present low reenlistment rates, it will be necessary to replace about 800,000 of these men.

The investment in this skilled manpower is enormous. For example, it costs approximately \$3,200 to put one man through the

normal course of basic training. It costs an additional \$2,000 to \$5,000 to train a man in the typical technical skills that are so essential in the military system of today. It costs \$120,000 to train a jet pilot.

These are just a few indications of the expense associated with training alone. Moreover, the cost of equipment, transportation and other items goes up as the rate of personnel turnover increases.

The seriousness of the situation was recognized by the 83rd Congress when it substantially raised reenlistment bonuses.

Reasons for Turnover

Field studies made by the services have attempted to pinpoint reasons for the high personnel turnover rate. A very large portion of the military personnel surveyed expressed dissatisfaction with traditional service benefits such as PX facilities, dependents' medical care, family housing, death benefits for survivors and related items. Wherever administrative action can improve conditions, action is being taken by the services. However, legislation is necessary for changes in most benefits and in the level of compensation.

Since 1949, there has been one increase in pay which, along with increases in allowances, amounted to an aggregate advance in compensation of 5.7 percent. Military pay, nevertheless, has fallen behind that of industry. In addition, supplementary pay practices, health, security and retirement benefits and bonus systems are now widespread throughout industry, and this fact tends to neutralize such advantage as the military services had in these fields.

Effects of Turnover

While the high turnover in military personnel is costly in dollars, even more costly is the loss of experience and operational efficiency which results from it.

We are losing too many men trained in leadership and technical skills -- the experienced hard core of a modern fighting force.

To maintain required percentages of young officers we must obtain them from the service academies and from reserve training units. A certain number should elect to continue a service career beyond the required minimum time. Yet not enough of our younger officers currently continue in military service. In 1954, 4,000 young Naval Reserve officers completed their obligated period of service. Only 200 of these elected to remain in the career service.

As a result of the loss of younger officers, there is a noticeable shortage of officers and men in the services with intermediate levels of experience. In the Army, for example, there are substantially fewer officers with four to 10 years service than with 10 to 15 years experience. In the other services, a similar situation exists. A large percentage of officers in the older age group who saw service in World War II and in Korea outnumbers a proportionately smaller group of younger officers. We must not allow this trend to continue.

A continuing shrinkage in the rolls of young experienced commissioned and non-commissioned officers will blunt the battle readiness of our combat units.

Hazardous Duty

Peacetime military service has become more arduous, more dangerous and more disruptive of normal living habits. The era of nuclear weapons and jet propulsion has drawn our services into new dimensions of hazard and uncertainty. For example, jet flying is ranked by insurance companies as the most hazardous of all occupations. Many young flyers find it impossible to secure insurance coverage and those who can get it must pay a sizeable premium differential.

While we are in a peacetime situation, many men in the Strategic Air Command, the Air Defense Command and various Naval units are on alert up to 60 hours per week, subject to sudden and prolonged absences from home and loved ones. Airborne troops of the Army and submarine crews of the Navy are also exposed to discomforts and dangers not found in civilian pursuits.

Conclusions

The fundamental objectives to be attained by the proposed legislation are the attraction of young men to a military career and the retention of men in this career once they have chosen it. In addition, it is necessary to offer special attractions to men who undertake the particularly hazardous jobs that are becoming more important as weapons become increasingly complex.

These objectives require compensation which is more in line with that offered by private industry. They also require strengthening of traditional service benefits in recognition of the unusual difficulties facing the serviceman and his family. Servicemen frequently live in isolated areas and under circumstances that can be extremely trying. They are subject to frequent and long absences from their families, enforced on them by their defense missions.

Both pay and the non-pay benefits are important, varying with the status of the men we are trying to attract. At the present time, 60 percent of personnel on active duty are unmarried. These men are less likely to be attracted by deferred or family benefits than by an increase in pay.

So our problem is twofold. On the one hand we must attract more of the young, unmarried men into a military career. On the

other, we must provide advantageous benefits for those who have families.

In proposing adjustments in pay I do not recommend that any across-the-board increase should be authorized. Such pay adjustments should foster career service. Specifically, no increase is proposed in the first two years for enlisted men, because this is the least valuable period of a man's service, and no increases are proposed in the first three years for officers. Our efforts should be directed at inducing men to stay on after those periods. For this reason, I consider it highly important that a schedule of selective adjustments be approved.

Recommendations

In summary, my recommendations are as follows:

1. The compensation of military service personnel should be increased on a selective basis. The aggregate increase proposed would add approximately 6.7 percent of the present level of pay and allowances.

2. Hazardous duty pay for airmen and submarine crews should be increased, also on a selective basis, and increases also should be made in the hazardous duty pay for parachute duty, demolition work, deepsea diving and certain other specialties.

3. Other non-pay benefits should be provided, including:

(a) A "dislocation" allowance for military personnel with dependents who are ordered to a new permanent duty station.

(b) An increase in the per diem allowance for temporary duty travel from \$9 to \$12, in keeping with a comparable proposal for civilian government employees.

(c) More housing for service families in areas where present facilities are insufficient and authority for reduced rentals where men and their families must live temporarily in substandard housing.

(d) Removal of existing inequities and provisions for better medical care for military families.

(e) Equalization of survivor benefits according to rank for active and retired personnel.

These recommendations are vitally important to the welfare of our military people and to the sustained security of the nation. It is the objective of the government that the size of the active military establishment shall be no greater than is consistent with the needs of national security. It shall always be our objective, in the present world situation, to maintain a military force that we can support for the many years that may be necessary to dispel the shadow of Communist threat. In my judgment, the measures herein presented will strengthen our security and preserve our way of life.

I urge that the Congress give early and favorable consideration to the recommendations I have herein submitted.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

THE WHITE HOUSE
Jan. 13, 1955.

In This Section...

- House Passes First Money Bill
- Senate Makes Committee Assignments
- House Democrats Get Committee Posts
- Resolution on Communist Subversion
- Membership of Senate Committees

DEFICIENCY APPROPRIATION

ACTION -- The House Jan. 13 passed by voice vote an Urgent Deficiency Appropriation bill for fiscal 1955 (HR 2091-H Rept. 3). It was the first bill passed by the House in the current session. The money measure then went to the Senate.

PROVISIONS -- As approved by the House, HR 2091 would:

Appropriate \$12,500 each to the estates of the late Reps. Paul W. Shafer (R Mich.) and Dwight L. Rogers (D Fla.), both of whom died in 1954.

Increase the amount available for administrative expenses of the Commodity Credit Corporation from \$18 million to \$25,290,000.

Increase the authorization for administrative expenses of the Federal Housing Administration by \$125,000 for use in connection with "windfall profits" cases.

Authorize the transfer of an additional \$90,000 from the War Claims Fund to the Foreign Claims Settlement Commission of the U.S.

BACKGROUND -- The House Appropriations Committee reported the bill Jan. 13. The report criticized the CCC for "failure" to sell its surplus farm commodities "competitively on the world market."

SENATE COMMITTEES

ACTION -- By voice vote and without debate, the Senate Jan. 11 adopted the Senate standing committee membership lists submitted by the majority (Democratic) and minority (Republican) conferences. The vote, which completed Senate committee organization for the 84th Congress, came on a motion by Senate Majority Leader Lyndon B. Johnson (D Texas). (For list of committee assignments, see CQ Weekly Report, pp. 56 ff.)

BACKGROUND -- The Democratic Steering Committee, which makes committee assignments, Jan. 10 departed from the tradition of seniority to assign "newcomers" Alben W. Barkley (D Ky.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.). Barkley was restored to the Senate Foreign Relations and Finance Committees -- on which he served before his election as Vice President in 1948. O'Mahoney was assigned to the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, which he headed in the 82nd Congress prior to his defeat in 1952; and to the Judiciary Committee.

Democratic leaders also assigned Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) to the Foreign Relations and Banking and Currency Committees. Morse, who was stripped of his choice committee assignments by the GOP leaders in 1953 when he bolted the Republican Party, also retained his seat on the District of Columbia Committee.

Sen. Richard L. Neuberger (D Ore.), a newcomer, was seated on three committees, including the Interior Committee, and Sen. Patrick V. McNamara (D Mich.), another newcomer, was assigned to the Labor and Public Welfare unit and two other committees.

The Senate Republican Committee on Committees, which makes GOP committee assignments, Jan. 11 drafted its slate strictly on the basis of seniority.

Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), not present for the conference, retained his Appropriations, Government Operations, and Rules and Administration Committee jobs.

Sen. Clifford P. Case (R N.J.) moved to remove McCarthy from Government Operations and its Permanent Investigations Subcommittee. The motion was ruled out of order by Sen. John W. Bricker (R Ohio). Case then voted "no" on approval of the committee slate, but said he would not carry the fight to the Senate floor because "to pursue the matter further at this time would not be fruitful."

HOUSE COMMITTEES

ACTION -- The House Jan. 13 approved by voice vote a resolution (H Res 85) confirming Democratic committee assignments made by the Democratic Committee on Committees. (CQ Weekly Report will list House committee members after the House acts on Republican Committee on Committees recommendations for GOP assignments.)

COMMUNIST SUBVERSION

ACTION -- Sen. Price Daniel (D Texas) Jan. 10 introduced a resolution (S Res 18) declaring that Senate committees should continue to investigate subversive elements and persons, "including the completion of all... unfinished investigations of such nature." The resolution was co-sponsored by 30 other Democrats, 22 Republicans and one independent.

Daniel said language of the proposed resolution was broad enough to imply approval of completion of the investigation into the honorable discharge of Major Irvin Peress. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 343, 345.) Sen. John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman of the Government Operations Committee and its Investigations Subcommittee, said his group considered the Peress case "unfinished business" that warranted further action.

Sen. Leverett Saltonstall (R Mass.) then placed in the record a 10,000-word "chronology," released by the Army Jan. 7, listing 62 persons involved in the induction, promotion and discharge of Peress. The report said that the final decision to discharge Peress was made by Army Counselor John G. Adams and Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible, Deputy Chief of Staff for Operations and Administration.

BACKGROUND -- A similar resolution was offered by Edwin C. Johnson (D Colo.), during the November, 1954, session of the Senate, as an amendment to the resolution to condemn Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), but it was ruled non-germane. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, pp. 466ff.)

SENATE COMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

Following is a list of members of the 15 standing Senate Committees as submitted by the majority (**Democratic**) and minority (**Republican**) conferences and approved by the Senate Jan. 11.

Democratic members are listed in the left-hand column in Roman type, Republican members in the right-hand column in *Italic*. Listings are in order of committee seniority. (*For a brief listing of the jurisdiction of each committee, see CQ Almanac, Vol. X, 1954, p. 19; for a full-name list of Senators, see 1954 Almanac, p. 718.*)

AGRICULTURE AND FORESTRY

Allen J. Ellender, Sr., (D La.), Chairman

Johnston (S.C.)	<i>Aiken (Vt.)</i>
Holland (Fla.)	<i>Young (N.D.)</i>
Anderson (N.M.)	<i>Thye (Minn.)</i>
Eastland (Miss.)	<i>Hickenlooper (Iowa)</i>
Clements (Ky.)	<i>Mundt (S.D.)</i>
Humphrey (Minn.)	<i>Williams (Del.)</i>
Scott (N.C.) *	<i>Schoeppel (Kan.)</i>

APPROPRIATIONS

Carl Hayden (D Ariz.), Chairman

Russell (Ga.)	<i>Bridges (N.H.)</i>
Chavez (N.M.)	<i>Saltonstall (Mass.)</i>
Ellender (La.)	<i>Young (N.D.)</i>
Hill (Ala.)	<i>Knowland (Calif.)</i>
Kilgore (W.Va.)	<i>Thye (Minn.)</i>
McClellan (Ark.)	<i>McCarthy (Wis.)</i>
Robertson (Va.)	<i>Mundt (S.D.)</i>
Magnuson (Wash.)	<i>Smith (Maine)</i>
Holland (Fla.) *	<i>Dworshak (Idaho)</i>
Stennis (Miss.) *	<i>Dirksen (Ill.)</i>
Clements (Ky.) *	<i>Potter (Mich.)</i>

ARMED SERVICES

Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), Chairman

Byrd (Va.)	<i>Bridges (N.H.)</i>
Johnson (Texas)	<i>Saltonstall (Mass.)</i>
Kefauver (Tenn.)	<i>Flanders (Vt.)</i>
Stennis (Miss.)	<i>Smith (Maine)</i>
Symington (Mo.)	<i>Case (S.D.)</i>
Jackson (Wash.)	<i>Duff (Pa.)</i>
Ervin (N.C.) *	<i>Welker (Idaho)</i> *

An asterisk (*) shows new members of each committee.

BANKING AND CURRENCY

J.W. Fulbright (D Ark.), Chairman

Robertson (Va.)	<i>Capehart (Ind.)</i>
Sparkman (Ala.)	<i>Bricker (Ohio)</i>
Frear (Del.)	<i>Ives (N.Y.)</i>
Douglas (Ill.)	<i>Bennett (Utah)</i>
Lehman (N.Y.)	<i>Bush (Conn.)</i>
Monroney (Okla.) *	<i>Beall (Md.)</i>
	<i>Payne (Maine)</i>
	<i>MORSE (I Ore.) *</i>

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

Matthew M. Neely (D W.Va.), Chairman

Gore (Tenn.)	<i>Beall (Md.)</i>
Bible (Nev.) *	<i>Hruska (Neb.) *</i>
McNamara (Mich.) *	<i>Case (N.J.) *</i>
	<i>Allott (Colo.) *</i>

MORSE (I Ore.)

FINANCE

Harry Flood Byrd (D Va.), Chairman

George (Ga.)	<i>Millikin (Colo.)</i>
Kerr (Okla.)	<i>Martin (Pa.)</i>
Frear (Del.)	<i>Williams (Del.)</i>
Long (La.)	<i>Flanders (Vt.)</i>
Smathers (Fla.)	<i>Malone (Nev.)</i>
Johnson (Texas) *	<i>Carlson (Kan.)</i>
Barkley (Ky.) *	<i>Bennett (Utah)</i>

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Walter F. George (D Ga.), Chairman

Green (R.I.)	<i>Wiley (Wis.)</i>
Fulbright (Ark.)	<i>Smith (N.J.)</i>
Sparkman (Ala.)	<i>Hickenlooper (Iowa)</i>
Humphrey (Minn.)	<i>Langer (N.D.)</i>
Mansfield (Mont.)	<i>Knowland (Calif.)</i>
Barkley (Ky.) *	<i>Aiken (Vt.)</i>
	<i>Capehart (Ind.)</i>

*MORSE (I Ore.) **

GOVERNMENT OPERATIONS

John L. McClellan (D Ark.), Chairman

Jackson (Wash.)	McCarthy (Wis.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Mundt (S.D.)
Symington (Mo.)	Smith (Maine)
Ervin (N.C.)	Cotton (N.H.) *
Humphrey (Minn.) *	Bender (Ohio) *
Thurmond (S.C.) *	Martin (Iowa) *

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

James E. Murray (D Mont.), Chairman

Anderson (N.M.)	Millikin (Colo.)
Long (La.)	Malone (Nev.)
Jackson (Wash.)	Watkins (Utah)
O'Mahoney (Wyo.) *	Dworshak (Idaho)
Scott (N.C.) *	Kuchel (Calif.)
Bible (Nev.) *	Barrett (Wyo.)
Neuberger (Ore.) *	Goldwater (Ariz.) *

INTERSTATE AND FOREIGN COMMERCE

Warren G. Magnuson (D Wash.), Chairman

Pastore (R.I.)	Bricker (Ohio)
Monroney (Okla.)	Schoeppel (Kan.)
Smathers (Fla.)	Butler (Md.)
Daniel (Texas) *	Potter (Mich.)
Ervin (N.C.) *	Duff (Pa.)
Bible (Nev.) *	Purtell (Conn.)
Thurmond (S.C.) *	Payne (Maine)

JUDICIARY

Harley M. Kilgore (D W.Va.), Chairman

Eastland (Miss.)	Wiley (Wis.)
Kefauver (Tenn.)	Langer (N.D.)
Johnston (S.C.)	Jenner (Ind.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Watkins (Utah)
McClellan (Ark.)	Dirksen (Ill.)

Daniel (Texas) *
O'Mahoney (Wyo.) *

Welker (Idaho)
Butler (Md.)

LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE

Lister Hill (D Ala.), Chairman

Murray (Mont.)	Smith (N.J.)
Neely (W.Va.)	Ives (N.Y.)
Douglas (Ill.)	Purtell (Conn.)
Lehman (N.Y.)	Goldwater (Ariz.)
Kennedy (Mass.)	Bender (Ohio) *
McNamara (Mich.) *	Allott (Colo.) *

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

Olin D. Johnston (D S.C.), Chairman

Neely (W. Va.)	Carlson (Kan.)
Pastore (R.I.)	Jenner (Ind.) *
Monroney (Okla.)	Langer (N.D.) *
Hennings (Mo.) *	Curtis (Neb.) *
Scott (N.C.) *	Martin (Iowa) *
Neuberger (Ore.) *	Case (N.J.) *

PUBLIC WORKS

Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Chairman

Kerr (Okla.)	Martin (Pa.)
Gore (Tenn.)	Case (S.D.)
Symington (Mo.) *	Bush (Conn.)
Thurmond (S.C.) *	Kuchel (Calif.)
McNamara (Mich.) *	Cotton (N.H.) *
Neuberger (Ore.) *	Hruska (Neb.) *

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), Chairman

Hayden (Ariz.)	Jenner (Ind.)
Hennings (Mo.)	Barrett (Wyo.)
Gore (Tenn.) *	McCarthy (Wis.)
Mansfield (Mont.) *	Curtis (Neb.) *

In This Section...

- Sub-Standard Pills in Aid Program
- Communists in Defense Plants
- Fair Play Code for Probes Urged
- Spain Reacting Against Controls
- Report on Ammunition Shortages
- Labor Racketeering Probes
- Douglas to Head Joint Committee

Action

FOREIGN AID PROBE

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Subcommittee on International Operations.

ACTION -- Jan. 12 released a report which said "loose handling" and disagreement among American medical officials left 12 million poorly coated anti-hookworm pills "deteriorating in warehouses in Indo-China." The House group reported "operating weaknesses" in the Foreign Operations Administration, Food and Drug Administration, and Emergency Procurement Service which allowed the faulty pills to get into the foreign aid program.

DEFENSE PLANTS INQUIRY

COMMITTEE -- Senate Government Operations Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations.

ACTION -- Jan. 10 released a report, covering its investigations during the second session of the 83rd Congress, which said "the Communist Party has successfully infiltrated national-defense industries and is in a position to acquire vital information concerning our military secrets and our military effectiveness." The report recommended that the Department of Defense prepare "adequate security regulations" to prevent employment of Communists in "establishments producing materials under the national-defense program regardless of whether the employment is in connection with classified work."

CODE FOR PROBES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Rules and Administration.

ACTION -- Jan. 10 reported a resolution (S Res 17, S Rept 2) to amend Senate Rule 25 to provide a code of fair procedures for Senate investigators. The resolution embodied proposals made by a Senate Rules Subcommittee Jan. 6. (See CQ Weekly Report, p. 27.)

SPANISH ECONOMY

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Subcommittee on International Operations.

ACTION -- Jan. 7 released a report which noted a growing feeling in Spain against tight economic controls. The group said U.S. aid should be used to hasten the

movement toward free enterprise. It said the U.S. program of aid to Spain was off to a "poor beginning" because "almost invariably" the cotton shipped by American suppliers has been "below the grade and quality specified in the various Spanish procurement contracts."

AMMUNITION AND RESERVES

COMMITTEE -- Senate Armed Services Preparedness Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 11 released two reports, one concluding a two-year investigation of ammunition shortages, the other on armed forces reserves.

The ammunition study began in 1953 after Gen. James A. Van Fleet complained of shortages in the Korean War. (See CQ Almanac, Vol. IX, 1953, p. 275.) The Subcommittee said allied production of ammunition was insufficient, partly due to the "failure" of U.S. offshore procurement policies to stimulate it.

The study of the reserve situation produced evidence of discrimination against members of the reserves by their employers, the report said. The Subcommittee recommended that the full Committee consider whether a "compulsory reserve training program is not essential."

LABOR RACKETEERING

COMMITTEE -- House Government Operations Anti-Racketeering Subcommittee.

ACTION -- Jan. 7 issued two reports on alleged labor racketeering. In the first, the Subcommittee reported racketeering practices, including bombings and beatings, connected with certain Ohio unions. The report cited the Teamsters Union (AFL) in Cleveland, and the International Association of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental Iron Workers of America (AFL) in Youngstown. The group urged that "additional investigations and hearings be held to further expose racketeering which exists in labor activities."

The second report urged the Justice Department to consider criminal charges against a "few corrupt union officials" who extorted "thousands of dollars" from painting contractors in Washington, D.C. The unions involved are the Painters District Council No. 51, and Union Local 368 of Washington, AFL Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators, and Paperhangers of America. The Subcommittee said it had uncovered "numerous instances of extortion, bribery, income tax violations" and criminal conspiracies. The Subcommittee named "the principal defrauder of the rank and file union workers" as "their own boss, Robert C. Lowry, secretary-treasurer and business manager" of the District Council.

DOUGLAS ELECTED

COMMITTEE -- Joint Committee on the Economic Report.

ACTION -- Jan. 12 elected Sen. Paul H. Douglas (D Ill.) Chairman and Rep. Wright Patman (D Texas) Vice Chairman. Chairman in the 83rd Congress was Rep. Jesse P. Wolcott (R Mich.).



Summary of Legislation

(APPENDIX)

In This Appendix...

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Bills Acted On A-1

1. Public Laws
2. Sent to President
3. Senate Bills and Resolutions
4. House Bills and Resolutions

Bills Introduced A-2

1. Agriculture
2. Appropriations
3. Education and Welfare
4. Foreign Policy
5. Labor
6. Military and Veterans
7. Miscellaneous and Administrative
8. Taxes and Economic Policy

Bills Acted On (Jan. 5 - 10)

EXPLANATORY NOTE: Bills and resolutions which during this period have been approved and reported by committees to the floor of either house, or have been passed by either house, are listed below in numerical order. The summary gives, in order listed, number of bill, description, sponsor, nature and date of action. Action was by voice vote unless otherwise indicated.

Simple resolutions (S Res or H Res) are completed when adopted by the chamber in which they originate. They do not become law.

Concurrent resolutions (S Con Res or H Con Res) are completed when adopted by both houses. They do not become law.

Joint resolutions (S J Res or H J Res) and bills (S or H R) must be passed by both houses and are then sent to the President. They become law when signed by the President, or become law without his signature after 10 days, unless he vetoes.

CQ's Summary Of Legislation appears weekly while Congress is in session, as an appendix at the back of CQ Weekly Report. Pages are numbered consecutively throughout the year and to distinguish appendix pages from other Weekly Report pages, each appendix page number is preceded by an A.

1. Public Laws

NONE

2. Sent to President

NONE

3. Senate Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S J Res 4. Provide for continuation in office of certain members of Commission on Governmental Operations. McCLELLAN (D Ark.), Senate adopted Jan. 6.

S Res 18. Favor continued investigation and combating of Communist international conspiracy against U.S. DANIEL (D Texas) and 53 other Senators. Senate tabled Jan. 10.

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

S Res 17. Amend Rule XXV re committee hearing procedures. JENNER (R Ind.), Senate Rules reported Jan. 10.

4. House Bills and Resolutions

FLOOR ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

NONE

COMMITTEE ACTION IN EITHER HOUSE

NONE

TALLY OF BILLS

The number of measures -- public and private -- introduced in the 84th Congress from Jan. 5, 1955, through Jan. 10, 1955.

	<u>Senate</u>	<u>House</u>
Bills	300	1,999
Joint Resolutions	14	114
Concurrent Resolutions	1	27
Simple Resolutions	20	80
TOTAL	335	2,220

Bills Introduced (APPENDIX CONTINUED)

While Congress is in session, each CQ Weekly Report lists all bills, except private bills and parliamentary resolutions, introduced during the period indicated. Because of the many bills at start of the session, this Appendix lists (below) only part of the bills introduced Jan. 5-6. Additional bills introduced on those dates, and others, will appear in the Appendix to CQ Weekly Report of Jan. 21.

Bills listed by CQ are arranged according to subject matter. To find out whether a specific bill was introduced, check through the category which covers the subject matter of that bill.

The subject categories include the eight major groupings used in all CQ material, with subdivisions of some of them. They are arranged alphabetically as follows:

1. AGRICULTURE	7. MISC. & ADMINISTRATIVE
2. APPROPRIATIONS	Civil Service
3. EDUCATION & WELFARE	Commemorative
Housing & Schools	Congress
Safety & Health	Constitution, Civil Rights
Social Security	Crimes, Courts, Prisons
4. FOREIGN POLICY	District of Columbia
Administrative Policy	Indian & Territorial Affairs
International Relations	Land and Land Transfers
Immigration & Naturalization	Post Office
5. LABOR	Presidential Policy
6. MILITARY & VETERANS	BUSINESS & ECONOMIC POLICY
Defense Policy	Business & Banking
Veterans	Commerce & Communications
	Natural Resources
	Public Works & Reclamation
	Taxes & Tariffs

Within each category are Senate bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name, followed by House bills in alphabetical order of sponsor's name. Bills are described as follows: Sponsor's name, bill number, date introduced, brief description of provisions and committee to which bill was assigned.

Bills sponsored by more than one Senator are listed under the first sponsor, with additional sponsors listed in alphabetical order. All such multiple sponsored bills are marked with an asterisk (*). To check all bills introduced by a particular Senator, look for his name under each of the subject categories and subdivisions thereof, and check all bills marked with an asterisk.

In the House identical bills are sponsored by several Members but each bill has only one sponsor and one number. In such cases only the first bill introduced -- that with the lowest bill number -- is described in full. Bills introduced subsequently during the period and identical in nature are cited back to the earliest bill.

1. Agriculture

- *AIKEN (R Vt.), Duff (R Pa.), Robertson (D Va.), Williams (R Del.) S 46.....1/6/55. Further amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to exempt certain wheat producers from liability under the act where all wheat crop is fed or used for seed. Agriculture.
- ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 72.....1/6/55. Provide that certain lands acquired by U.S. shall be administered by Secretary of Agriculture as national forest lands. Agriculture.
- ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 73.....1/6/55. Make provision re disposition of moneys received from national forests. Agriculture.
- *ANDERSON (D N.M.), Scheppel (R Kan.) S 74.....1/6/55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.
- *ANDERSON (D N.M.), Young (R N.D.) S 75.....1/6/55. Prohibit blending of wheat imported as unfit for human consumption with wheat suitable for human consumption. Judiciary.
- CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 139.....1/6/55. Repeal amendment to sections 348 and 374 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 made by section 311 of act of Aug. 28, 1954 (P L 690, 83rd Congress). Agriculture.
- *DIRKSEN (R Ill.), Hruska (R Neb.) S 138.....1/6/55. Similar to Williams (R Del.) S 23.
- HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 52.....1/6/55. Amend act to protect scenic values along Oak Creek Canyon and certain tributaries thereof within Coconino National Forest, Ariz. Interior.
- *THYE (R Minn.), Aiken (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.) S 155.....1/6/55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936. Agriculture.
- WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 23.....1/6/55. Amend Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act to relieve innocent purchasers of fungible goods converted by warehouse men from claims of Commodity Credit Corp. Agriculture.
- WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 24.....1/6/55. Provide for specific contribution by state governments to cost of feed or seed furnished to farmers, ranchers, or stockmen, in disaster areas. Agriculture.
- *YOUNG (R N.D.), Langer (R N.D.), Thye (R Minn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Mundt (R S.D.), Case (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Mansfield (D Mont.)

S 145.....1/6/55. Amend wheat marketing quota provision of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 60.....1/5/55. Provide for price supports for dairy products at 85 percent of parity. Agriculture.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 236.....1/5/55. Similar to Brown (D Ga.) HR 22.

BERRY (R S.D.) HR 32.....1/5/55. Repeal certain restrictions imposed by Agricultural Act of 1954 on payments under agricultural conservation program. Agriculture.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 22.....1/5/55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949 to provide for price support for basic agricultural commodities at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

BROWN (D Ga.) HR 23.....1/5/55. Amend Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 to increase acreage allotments for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 503.....1/5/55. Authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to require reasonable bonds from packers. Agriculture.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 410.....1/5/55. Regulate registration, manufacture, labeling, and inspection of fertilizer and fertilizer materials shipped in interstate commerce. Agriculture.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 252.....1/5/55. Provide for standards to be prescribed by Secretary of Agriculture governing imported agricultural food products. Agriculture.

COOLEY (D N.C.) HR 12.....1/5/55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1949, as amended, re price supports for basic commodities. Agriculture.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 35.....1/5/55. Authorize Farm Credit Administration to make loans of type formerly made by Land Bank Commissioner. Agriculture.

DEMPSEY (D N.M.) HR 90.....1/5/55. Amend act of April 6, 1949, to extend period for emergency assistance to farmers and stockmen. Agriculture.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 374.....1/5/55. Authorize adjustment and clarification of ownership to certain lands within Stanislaus National Forest, Tuolumne County, Calif. Agriculture.

FERNANDEZ (D N.M.) HR 276.....1/5/55. Similar to Dempsey (D N.M.) HR 35.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 522.....1/5/55. Similar to Dempsey (D N.M.) HR 90.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 110.....1/5/55. Protect surface values of lands within national forests. Agriculture.

KING (R Pa.) HR 122.....1/5/55. Amend the Commodity Exchange Act. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 119.....1/5/55. Amend Agricultural Marketing Act of 1937 to remove domestic trade barriers affecting milk and milk products. Agriculture.

LAIRD (R Wis.) HR 124.....1/5/55. Amend Agricultural Act of 1954 to provide new criteria in determining parity in support of milk and milk products. Agriculture.

LOVRE (R S.D.) HR 461.....1/5/55. Repeal section 348 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938. Agriculture.

MCMILLAN (D S.C.) HR 461.....1/5/55. Amend section 416 of Agricultural Act of 1949 to authorize disposal of surplus farm products to federal, state and local hospitals and penal and correctional institutions. Agriculture.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 570.....1/5/55. Similar to Cooley (D N.C.) HR 12.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 571.....1/5/55. Amend Rural Electrification Act of 1936. Agriculture.

PRESTON (D Ga.) HR 13.....1/5/55. Provide for permanent price support at 90 percent of parity for basic agricultural commodities. Agriculture.

TEAGUE (D Texas) HR 197.....1/5/55. Provide increased cotton acreage allotments for 1955 for certain disaster areas. Agriculture.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 202.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 344 of Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, to increase cotton acreage allotments. Agriculture.

THORN BERRY (D Texas) HR 490.....1/5/55. Increase acreage allotments for 1955 crop of cotton to equal 1954 allotments. Agriculture.

VAN PELT (R Wis.) HR 494.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 1020c, title 12, banks and banking U.S.C., and provide for retirement of joint-stock land-bank bonds that are instrumentalities of the government by exchanging unpaid balance with bonds of Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 210.....1/5/55. Continue existing price supports, marketing quotas, and acreage allotments at 1954 levels. Agriculture.

WHITTEN (D Miss.) HR 211.....1/5/55. Increase marketing quotas and acreage allotments. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 218.....1/5/55. Provide minimum price support for 1955 crop of peanuts at 90 percent of parity. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 224.....1/5/55. Repeal certain restrictions on cotton acreage reports. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 308.....1/5/55. Increase minimum level of price support for 1955 cotton crop. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 348.....1/5/55. Authorize appropriation to aid Oklahoma Agricultural and Mechanical College in establishing experimental farm. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 495.....1/5/55. Authorize research work in weed control, grass culture, and soil fertility maintenance at Panhandle Agricultural and Mechanical College. Agriculture.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 496.....1/5/55. See above HR 348. Agriculture.

2. Appropriations

No introductions in Senate.

McVEY (R Ill.) HR 42.....1/5/55. Appropriate money for construction of Calumet-Sag Channel, Ill. Appropriations.
WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 296.....1/5/55. Make appropriations for Washita Valley flood prevention program in State of Oklahoma. Appropriations.

3. Education and Welfare

HOUSING AND SCHOOLS

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 4.....1/6/55. Provide aid to states for purpose of assisting school districts in constructing urgently needed school facilities. Labor.

*HILL (D Ala.), Douglas (D Ill.), Murray (D Mont.), Neely (D W. Va.) Clements (D Ky.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Anderson (D N.M.), Jennings (D Mo.), Morse (I Ore.), Neuberger (D Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Monroney (D Okla.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Long (D La.), Smathers (D Fla.) S 5.....1/6/55. Provide for emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of urgently needed public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

BAILEY (D W. Va.) HR 15.....1/5/55. Similar to Burns (R Pa.) HR 14. BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 33.....1/5/55. Provide for loans to enable needy and scholastically qualified students to continue post-high-school education. Labor.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 355.....1/5/55. Similar to Boland (D Mass.) HR 33.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 361.....1/5/55. Provide emergency federal financial assistance to states and territories in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities urgently needed due to overcrowding, and encourage full and efficient use of state and local resources in meeting school-construction needs. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 362.....1/5/55. Promote further development of public library service in rural areas. Labor.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 363.....1/5/55. Amend Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act to provide that revenues under provisions of such act shall be used as grants-in-aid of primary, secondary, and higher education. Judiciary.

GARMATZ (D Md.) HR 377.....1/5/55. Restore public housing program provided for in U.S. Housing Act of 1937, as amended, by removing existing limitations upon number of dwelling units which may be authorized or contracted for under such act. Banking and Currency.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 517.....1/5/55. Provide federal assistance to states for construction of public-school facilities. Labor.

HARRIS (D Ark.) HR 108.....1/5/55. Provide for federal financial assistance to the states in construction of public elementary and secondary school facilities. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 14.....1/5/55. Authorize federal payments to states to assist in constructing schools. Labor.

OSMERS (R N.Y.) HR 286.....1/5/55. Provide system of scholarships for persons of unusual ability in certain sciences. Labor.

PERKINS (D Ky.) HR 44.....1/5/55. Provide federal funds to assist states in acquisition and construction of plant facilities urgently and immediately needed for public schools. Labor.

SAFETY AND HEALTH

*AIKEN (R Vt.), Young (R N.D.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 45.....1/6/55. Safeguard health, efficiency and morale of American people; provide for improved nutrition through more effective distribution of food supplies through a food-allotment program; assist in maintaining fair prices and incomes to farmers by providing adequate outlets for agricultural products; prevent obstructing channels of interstate commerce and full use of agricultural resources. Agriculture.

AUCHINCLOS (R N.J.) HR 241.....1/5/55. Declare and protect the rights of the public when labor disputes result in, or threaten to result in, danger to public health or safety. Labor.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 95.....1/5/55. Provide a program of national health insurance and public health to assist in increasing number of adequately trained professional and other health personnel. Commerce.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 414.....1/5/55. Extend duration of Water Pollution Control Act. Public Works.

HEZELTON (R Mass.) HR 430.....1/5/55. Similar to Auchinclos (R N.J.) HR 241.

HEZELTON (R Mass.) HR 433.....1/5/55. Amend Natural Gas Act to authorize Federal Power Commission to prescribe safety requirements for natural-gas companies. Commerce.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 280.....1/5/55. Provide for admission to St. Elizabeth's Hospital in D.C. of certain citizens of U.S. adjudged insane in foreign countries. Labor.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 318.....1/5/55. Provide books and sound-reproduction records for certain physically incapacitated persons. Administration.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 552.....1/5/55. Prohibit introduction or movement in interstate commerce of toy and other articles containing nitrocellulose or otherwise found to be flammable. Commerce.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 129.....1/5/55. Amend part II of title III of Communications Act of 1934, to require installation of automatic radio call selector on cargo ships carrying less than two radio operators. Commerce.

OKONSKI (R Wis.) HR 386.....1/5/55. Provide for purchase by Federal Civil Defense Administrator of certain radiological detection instruments, devices, and equipment and leasing thereof to states for civil defense purposes. Armed Services.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 163.....1/5/55. Promote safety of employees and travelers upon railroads, and protect the public by requiring certain common carriers by railroad to install and maintain communication systems. Commerce.

ROONEY (R N.Y.) HR 477.....1/5/55. Authorize President to mobilize world experts and utilize their services to cure and prevent cancer. Foreign Affairs.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 176.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment in Labor Dept. of a Federal Safety Division. Labor.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 481.....1/5/55. Facilitate broader distribution of health services, increase quantity and improve quality of same. Commerce.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 482.....1/5/55. Provide for conveyance of a portion of former O'Reilly General Hospital, Springfield, Mo., to state of Missouri. Government Operations.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 200.....1/5/55. Amend Public Health Service Act to improve leprosy situation in U.S. Commerce.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 223.....1/5/55. Appropriate \$2,400,000 for study of causes of vesicular exanthema and assistance in its eradication. Appropriations.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 397.....1/5/55. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide mortgage-loan insurance for hospitals and medical facilities. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 398.....1/5/55. Amend Public Health Service Act to provide mortgage-loan insurance for hospitals and medical facilities used in connection with voluntary prepayment health plans. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 399.....1/5/55. Assist voluntary non-profit associations offering prepaid health service programs to secure necessary facilities and equipment through long-term, interest-bearing loans. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 400.....1/5/55. Improve public health by encouraging more extensive use of voluntary prepayment method in provision of personal health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 401.....1/5/55. Facilitate broader distribution of health services. Commerce.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 403.....1/5/55. Amend Public Health Service Act to promote and assist in extension and improvement of public health services, to provide for more effective use of available federal funds. Commerce.

SOCIAL SECURITY

PAYNE (R Maine) S 37.....1/6/55. Amend act increasing retired pay of certain members of former Lighthouse Service to make such increase permanent. Commerce.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 57.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that, for purpose of old age and survivors insurance benefits, retirement age shall be 60 years. Ways and Means.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 404.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to change formulas for computing federal share of state public-assistance programs. Ways and Means.

GRAY (R Ind.) HR 70.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that no deduction on account of outside earnings shall be made from benefits of certain widows having dependent children in their care. Ways and Means.

GRAY (R Ind.) HR 71.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that woman who is entitled to old-age insurance benefits based on wages and self-employment income may in addition be entitled to wife's insurance benefits based on wages and self-employment income of husband. Ways and Means.

GRAY (R Ind.) HR 72.....1/5/55. Similar to Addonizio (D N.J.) HR 57.

BYRD (D W. Va.) HR 350.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which old-age and survivors insurance benefits become payable from 65 to 65 in case of widows, and from 65 to 60 in case of other individuals. Ways and Means.

CANFIELD (D N.J.) HR 27.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to remove limitation upon amount of outside income which an individual may earn while receiving benefits thereunder. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 75.....1/5/55. Provide for payment of annuity to widows of justices and judges. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 269.....1/5/55. Encourage use of private benefit plans in lieu of social security by providing that individuals eligible for certain benefits under such plans shall not be entitled to social-security benefits or subject to social-security taxes. Ways and Means.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 356.....1/5/55. Provide for programs of public facilities construction which will stimulate employment in areas having substantial surplus of labor. Public Works.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 514.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that monthly insurance benefits not payable until age 65 shall be payable at age 60 for men and 55 for women. Ways and Means.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 375.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to permit federal participation in public assistance for patients in private institutions for tuberculosis and for patients in private institutions for mental diseases. Ways and Means.

GRANT (D Ala.) HR 518.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide that a fully insured individual totally and permanently disabled shall be deemed to have reached retirement age. Ways and Means.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 9.....1/5/55. Encourage establishment of voluntary pension plans by individuals. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 113.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to conform the time limit for filing reports by beneficiaries whose income exceeded the amount allowed with the time for filing income tax returns required by section 6072 of the Int. Rev. Code of 1954. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 10.....1/5/55. Similar to Jenkins (R Ohio) HR 9.

KING (D Calif.) HR 121.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to provide that old-age and other benefits be payable at age 60 in lieu of age 65. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 441.....1/5/55. Authorize appropriation to enable Secretary of Labor to make additional unemployment compensation payments to states having large numbers of unemployed persons in labor surplus areas. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 443.....1/5/55. Provide for voluntary coverage under federal old-age and survivors insurance system for lawyers engaged in practice of profession. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 445.....1/5/55. Extend coverage of federal old-age and survivors insurance. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 446.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide direct federal pension of at least \$100 per month to all American citizens who have been citizens 10 years or over, to be prorated according to cost of living as on Jan. 3, 1953. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 448.....1/5/55. Similar to Wier (D Minn.) HR 214.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 454.....1/5/55. Similar to Addonizio (D N.J.) HR 57.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 338.....1/5/55. Amend Social Security Act to provide for payment of benefits thereunder to certain Gold Star Mothers. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 133.....1/5/55. Similar to Addonizio (D N.J.) HR 57.

RHODES (D Pa.) HR 45.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce age at which individuals may become entitled to benefits from 65 to 62 for men and from 65 to 60 for women. Ways and Means.

RODINO (D N.J.) HR 574.....1/5/55. Establish a Commission on Old-Age and Retirement Benefits. Ways and Means.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 182.....1/5/55. Provide that railroad employees may retire on full annuity at age 60 or after serving 30 years; that annuity shall be not less than one-half individual's average monthly compensation for years of highest earning. Commerce.

STAGGERS (D W. Va.) HR 194.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to reduce from 65 to 60 age at which old-age and other monthly insurance benefits shall be payable. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 346.....1/5/55. Provide direct federal old-age pension at rate of \$100 per month to certain citizens 60 years of age or over. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 299.....1/5/55. Extend federal old-age and survivors insurance system to ministers and members of religious orders. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 306.....1/5/55. Amend Railroad Retirement Act to provide that railroad employee who has completed 30 years of service may retire on full annuity. Commerce.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 213.....1/5/55. Provide unemployment reinsurance grants to states, to revise, and improve unemployment insurance program. Ways and Means.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 214.....1/5/55. Provide supplementary unemployment compensation benefits to workers unemployed during national emergency. Ways and Means.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 48.....1/5/55. Amend title II of Social Security Act to repeal \$75 work clause. Ways and Means.

4. Foreign Policy

ADMINISTRATIVE POLICY

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 79.....1/6/55. Provide for recruitment and training of foreign service officers. Foreign Relations.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 80.....1/5/55. Amend section 9 (a) of Trading with the Enemy Act, as amended. Commerce.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 2.....1/5/55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution to provide for adjudication by Commissioner of claims of American nationals against Government of Union of Soviet Socialist Republics", approved Aug. 4, 1939. Foreign Affairs.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 169.....1/5/55. Amend Settlement of War Claims Act of 1928 so certain awards of Mixed Claims Commission having a residual balance of \$15,000 or less will be paid in full immediately. Commerce.

SCOTT (R Pa.) HR 480.....1/5/55. Provide for claims, not paid, for indemnity for apportionments by the French prior to July 31, 1801, as reported to Court of Claims. Judiciary.

TOLLEFSON (R Wash.) H J Res 25.....1/5/55. Declare right of sovereignty of U.S. over certain areas of Antarctic Continent. Foreign Affairs.

IMMIGRATION AND NATURALIZATION

No introductions in Senate.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 58.....1/5/55. Amend and revise laws re immigration, naturalization, and citizenship. Judiciary.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 501.....1/5/55. Amend laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 243.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 212 (d) (7) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 358.....1/5/55. Amend section 201 of Immigration and Nationality Act to provide that all quota numbers not used in any year shall be made available to immigrants in oversubscribed areas in follic. Judiciary.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 512.....1/5/55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship.

FRIEDEL (D Md.) HR 516.....1/5/55. Similar to Fine (D N.Y.) HR 512.

JENKINS (R Ohio) HR 532.....1/5/55. Terminate issuance of immigration visas to natives of certain countries. Judiciary.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 534.....1/5/55. Amend subsec. (a) of sec. 201 of the Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 442.....1/5/55. Amend section 265 of Immigration and Nationality Act re notification to the Attorney General of changes of address by aliens within U.S. Judiciary.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 380.....1/5/55. Provide that certain alien spouses of American servicemen may be admitted to U.S. if they were married with consent of appropriate military authority, notwithstanding paragraph (6) of section 212 (a) of Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 132.....1/5/55. Amend the Refugee Relief Act of 1953. Judiciary.

MORANO (R Conn.) HR 557.....1/5/55. Make certain changes in Immigration and Nationality Act. Judiciary.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 466.....1/5/55. Similar to Donohue (D Mass.) HR 358.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) HR 467.....1/5/55. Admit 50,000 immigrants, natives and citizens of Italy. Judiciary.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 474.....1/5/55. Amend and revise laws relating to immigration, naturalization, nationality, and citizenship. Judiciary.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 475.....1/5/55. Extend to naturalized citizens of U.S. the benefits of act of May 29, 1944 involving recognition of services of people engaged in construction of Panama Canal. Merchant Marine.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 315.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of pre-examination procedures for determining in advance admissibility of certain aliens into U.S. Judiciary.

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS

*Dirksen (R Ill.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Murray (D Mont.) S Res 11.....1/6/55. Express sense of Senate that Republic of Ireland should embrace entire territory of Ireland unless majority of people in a free plebiscite, declare to the contrary. Foreign Relations.

KNOWLAND (R Calif.) S 147.....1/6/55. Require that international agreements other than treaties, hereafter entered into by U.S., be transmitted to Senate within 30 days after execution thereof. Armed Services.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 63.....1/5/55. Amend War Claims Act of 1948 re claims arising out of death of members of Armed Forces of U.S. as result of enemy action after cessation of hostilities. Commerce.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 406.....1/5/55. Provide that no treaty now existing or hereafter to be created shall contain any provision abridging sovereign power of U.S., nor of any state thereof, nor shall any treaty amend or abridge any law of the U.S. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 407.....1/5/55. Limit power of UN Security Council or any other agency created by treaty to call for U.S. troops to serve in foreign countries, without consent of Congress. Foreign Affairs.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 408.....1/5/55. Provide that in interpretation of any treaty made between U.S. and any other independent state, Supreme Court shall be sole judge, notwithstanding provision of any treaty now existing or hereafter to be made. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res. 13.....1/5/55. Provide for American Joint Commission to assist in unification of Ireland. Foreign Affairs.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 14.....1/5/55. Direct President to sever trade relations with Soviet Union, Communist China, and their satellites. Ways and Means.

5. Labor

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 3.....1/6/55. Amend further the Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Labor.

POTTER (R Mich.) S 18.....1/6/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a minimum wage of \$1 an hour. Labor.

SMITH (R N.J.) S 57.....1/5/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, as amended, to increase minimum hourly wage from 75 cents to 90 cents. Labor.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 56.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 59.....1/5/55. Provide equal pay for equal work for women. Labor.

BAILEY (D W.Va.) HR 64.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 84.....1/5/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to exempt rural area home workers from wage and hours provisions in certain cases. Labor.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 96.....1/5/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act as amended. Labor.

HALE (R Maine) HR 277.....1/5/55. Similar to Nelson (R Maine). HR 157.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 39.....1/5/55. Protect and conserve labor union health and welfare funds. Labor.

KEAUNIS (R Pa.) HR 117.....1/5/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act of 1947 to facilitate freedom of association of professional personnel. Labor.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 118.....1/5/55. Amend National Labor Relations Act to equalize legal responsibilities of labor organizations and employers. Labor.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 539.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 537.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 281.....1/5/55. Similar to Addonizio (D N.J.) HR 59.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 455.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 282.....1/5/55. Repeal Taft-Hartley Act. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 131.....1/5/55. Amend Labor Management Relations Act of 1947. Labor.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 135.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 560.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 156.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 10 of Walsh-Healey Act dealing with conditions for purchase of supplies and making of contracts by U.S. Judiciary.

NELSON (R Maine) HR 157.....1/5/55. Increase national minimum wage to \$1.00 an hour. Labor.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 390.....1/5/55. Similar to Wier (D Minn.) HR 216.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 572.....1/5/55. Provide for amendment of Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Labor.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 6.....1/5/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938 to establish a \$1.25 minimum hourly wage. Labor.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 209.....1/5/55. Amend Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938. Labor.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 215.....1/5/55. Similar to Rooney (D N.Y.) HR 6.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 216.....1/5/55. Repeal Labor Management Relations Act, 1947; reenact National Labor Relations Act of 1935. Labor.

6. Military and Veterans

DEFENSE POLICY

*HILL (D Ala.), Murray (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), Smathers (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.) S 166.....1/6/55. Establish educational assistance program for children of servicemen who died as result of disability incurred in line of duty during World War II or Korean service period in combat or from instrumentality of war. Labor.

*RUSSELL (D Ga.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Stennis (D Miss.), Symington (D Mo.), Jackson (D Wash.), Bridges (R N.H.), Saltonstall (R Mass.) S 2.....1/6/55. Provide vitalized and equitable reserve program for the armed forces; provide for operation of National Security Training Corps. Armed Services.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 106.....1/6/55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 52.....1/5/55. Provide that World War II prisoners of war shall be paid sums which they would have received as increases in pay and allowances if promotions they received on their return had been made for pay purposes. Armed Services.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 67.....1/5/55. Provide for training of candidates for appointment as doctors and dentists in military services. Armed Services.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 79.....1/5/55. Modify detail of certain officers of the armed forces retired with full pay. Armed Services.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 266.....1/5/55. Amend Servicemen's Indemnity Act of 1951 to provide that in absence of designation of beneficiary by person having national service life insurance or U.S. government life insurance, the beneficiary of such insurance shall also be beneficiary of any indemnity payable under such act. Veterans.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 352.....1/5/55. Increase rates and amounts of compensation which may be earned by retired commissioned officers when employed by U.S. and provide that such rates and amounts shall increase or decrease as level of prices increases or decreases. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 413.....1/5/55. Provide reimbursement for purchase of uniforms and equipment by retired officers of Regular Army, Air Force, and Navy who are recalled to active duty. Armed Services.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 360.....1/5/55. Allow certain members of armed forces to designate Eastern Orthodox faith as religious preference on identification tags. Armed Services.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 372.....1/5/55. Provide for emergency furlough or leave for members of armed forces serving outside U.S. in event of death of member of such person's immediate family. Armed Services.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 520.....1/5/55. Provide military status for women who served overseas with U.S. Army during World War I. Armed Services.

HILLINGS (R Calif.) HR 278.....1/5/55. Promote national security of U.S. Judiciary.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 439.....1/5/55. Aid in meeting defense mobilization requirements of U.S. by providing for training or retraining of civilian aviation personnel. Commerce.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 544.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 514 of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act of 1940. Veterans.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 545.....1/5/55. Permit enlisted service, previously counted as double time, to be credited for retirement purposes. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 546.....1/5/55. Amend further Career Compensation Act of 1949, approved October 12, 1949. Armed Services.

KILDAY (D Texas) HR 547.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 302 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944. Armed Services.

KING (D Calif.) HR 41.....1/5/55. Exempt retirement income and pensions of members of armed forces who are under age of 65. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 444.....1/5/55. Provide for publication in roll of honor in Army Register of names of individuals who volunteered and served in trench-fever experiments in American Expeditionary Force during World War I. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 447.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of certain priorities in awarding of military procurement contracts within regions suffering economic distress through unemployment. Armed Services.

LE COMPTE (R Iowa) HR 126.....1/5/55. Amend act authorizing erection of government markers in cemetery plots in memory of members of armed forces whose bodies have not been recovered. Interior.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 554.....1/5/55. Provide for awarding combat infantryman badge to members of armed forces who fought in wars prior to World War II. Armed Services.

ONEILL (D Mass.) HR 285.....1/5/55. Prohibit assignment of certain duties to members of armed forces. Armed Services.

PRUCE (D Ill.) HR 165.....1/5/55. Equalize certain retirement benefits for commissioned officers of armed forces. Armed Services.

ROBESON (D Va.) HR 175.....1/5/55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to determine claims of prisoners of war permanently disabled. Judiciary.

ROGERS (R Mass.) HR 292.....1/5/55. Provide that, notwithstanding termination by Presidential proclamation of period within which veterans of service subsequent to June 27, 1950 may accrue eligibility for wartime benefits, such period shall not terminate while individuals may be inducted for training and service in armed forces. Veterans.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 478.....1/5/55. Enable mothers and widows of deceased members of armed forces interred in cemeteries outside continental United States to make pilgrimage to such cemeteries. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 189.....1/5/55. Amend act of August 7, 1946, to provide for disposition by Secretary of Navy of certain surplus engines, equipment, and material. Armed Services.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 190.....1/5/55. Authorize payment of a monetary allowance in lieu of transportation in kind to members of uniformed services who transport dependents, and household effects in a house trailer. Armed Services.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 483.....1/5/55. Amend Army-Navy Public Health Service Medical Officer Procurement Act of 1947 to provide for appointment of doctors of osteopathy in Medical Corps. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 394.....1/5/55. Authorize certain additional appointments to U.S. Military Academy and U.S. Naval Academy. Armed Services.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 485.....1/5/55. Provide benefits for members of Reserve components of armed forces who suffer disability or death while performing travel to and from specified types of active duty. Armed Services.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 492.....1/5/55. Authorize construction of shore-protective works in the vicinity of Anaheim Bay Harbor, Calif. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 222.....1/5/55. Increase special pay of enlisted persons of uniformed services for sea and foreign duty. Armed Services.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 307.....1/5/55. Amend and extend until June 30, 1956, provision of title II of First War Powers Act, 1941, as amended to prescribe standards for implementation of such provisions. Judiciary.

WIER (D Minn.) HR 212.....1/5/55. Provide for advancement on retired lists of armed forces of individuals not receiving promotions after being held as prisoners of war or placed in hospitals and from there retired on disability during World War II. Armed Services.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 313.....1/5/55. Amend Officer Personnel Act of 1947 to improve procedure for selection for promotion of certain naval officers designated for engineering duty. Armed Services.

VETERANS

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 115.....1/6/55. Provide additional rehabilitation assistance for certain seriously disabled veterans by authorizing assistance to such veterans in acquiring specially adapted housing. Finance.

BOLAND (D Mass.) HR 68.....1/5/55. Provide for construction of non-sectarian chapel at Veterans Administration hospital at Northampton, Mass. Veterans.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 93.....1/5/55. Provide for the payment of pensions to veterans of World Wars I, II and Korean conflict, their widows and children, at same rates as apply to veterans of Spanish-American War. Veterans.

EDMONDS (D Okla.) HR 36.....1/5/55. Amend title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to authorize Administrator of Veterans' Affairs to make direct loans to eligible veterans for purchase, repair, or improvement of farm property. Veterans.

EDMONDS (D Okla.) HR 98.....1/5/55. Amend section 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to increase maximum amount in which farm realty loans may be guaranteed. Veterans.

EDMONDS (D Okla.) HR 421.....1/5/55. Increase amount of guaranty by Veterans Administration on certain home loans made pursuant to Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended. Veterans.

EDMONDS (D Okla.) HR 422.....1/5/55. See above HR 98.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 424.....1/5/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a) to provide that certain chronic and tropical diseases becoming manifest within 2 years after separation from active service shall be presumed to be service-connected. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 364.....1/5/55. Provide for payment of pension for nonservice-connected permanent and total disability to veterans of any war, regardless of length of service. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 365.....1/5/55. Provide that certain Veterans Administration activities involving Alabama veterans shall be handled in regional office in Montgomery, Ala. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 366.....1/5/55. Extend time for initiating course of education or training under P L 550, 82d Cong. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 367.....1/5/55. Extend direct loan authority of Administrator of Veterans Affairs under title III of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, as amended, to correspond to expiration date provided for guaranteed loans under such title. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 368.....1/5/55. Amend Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952 to eliminate requirement that education and training allowances payable to veterans pursuing institutional on-farm training under that act be periodically reduced. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 369.....1/5/55. Remove requirement of automatic periodic reduction of education and training allowances of veterans pursuing on-the-job training or institutional on-farm training under Veterans Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952. Veterans.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 373.....1/5/55. Amend Veterans Regulation No. 1 (a), as amended, to establish for persons who served in armed forces a statutory award for total loss of hearing in one ear. Veterans.

GREGORY (D Ky.) HR 107.....1/5/55. Provide paid-up insurance for certain aged veterans. Veterans.

KING (R Pa.) HR 123.....1/5/55. Provide for granting national service life insurance to certain blind veterans. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 450.....1/5/55. Recognize Italian-American World War Veterans of the U.S., Inc., a national nonprofit nonpolitical war veterans organization, for purposes of bestowing upon it certain benefits, rights, privileges, and prerogatives. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 452.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of Veterans' Administration domiciliary facility in vicinity of Boston, Mass. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 551.....1/5/55. Grant pensions of \$100 per month to all honorably discharged veterans of World War I who are 62 years of age. Veterans.

LE COMPTE (R Iowa) HR 127.....1/5/55. Amend act incorporating American Legion to redefine its powers and its right to use name "The American Legion" and "American Legion". Judiciary.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 340.....1/5/55. Amend paragraph (A) (1) of Public Law No. 662, 79th Cong., chapter 869, second session. Veterans.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 138.....1/5/55. Make retirement benefits of Army and Air Force Vitalization and Retirement Equalization Act of 1948 available to certain persons who rendered active federal service during Korean conflict. Armed Services.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 145.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 502 of Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944, to increase amount in which farm realty loans may be granted. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 146.....1/5/55. Provide that pension for non-service-connected permanent and total disability be paid single veterans with a dependent parent, and whose annual income does not exceed \$2,700. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 147.....1/5/55. Extend compensation for veterans of World Wars I and II with service-connected or aggravated tuberculous condition. Veterans.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 148.....1/5/55. Amend act of Dec. 5, 1945, re travel pay and allowances to soldiers of war with Spain and Philippine Insurrection discharged in Philippine Islands. Judiciary.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 149.....1/5/55. Permit World War I veterans to count their service as World War II in determining eligibility for certain benefits. Veterans.

NATCHER (D Ky.) HR 155.....1/5/55. Extend benefits to persons who served in armed forces of U.S. in Mexico or on its borders between May 9, 1916 and April 6, 1917. Veterans.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 170.....1/5/55. Grant pensions to veterans of World War I and their widows and dependent children equivalent to pensions granted to veterans of the war with Spain and their widows and dependent children. Veterans.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 487.....1/5/55. Provide that officers of the uniformed services retired for disability incurred in line of duty, holding civilian office or employment with U.S., may receive retired pay and civilian pay totaling \$6,000. Armed Services.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 491.....1/5/55. Amend Servicemen's Readjustment Act of 1944 to authorize loans for farm housing guaranteed under same conditions as residential housing. Veterans.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 347.....1/5/55. Increase amount of disability pension payable to veterans of World War I. Veterans.

7. Miscellaneous - Administrative

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 116.....1/6/55. Authorize extension of patents covering inventions whose practice was prevented or curtailed during certain emergency periods by service of patent owner in armed forces or by production controls. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 66.....1/5/55. Provide for national cemeteries in State of Florida. Interior.

BUCHANAN (D Pa.) H J Res 8.....1/5/55. Designate March 30 of each year as "Shut-In's Day". Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 509.....1/5/55. Provide for adjustment of royalties and like charges for use of inventions for benefit of or by U. S. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 415.....1/5/55. Provide that students away from home while attending college shall be enumerated for census purposes as residents of enumeration district in which their home is located. Civil Service.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 416.....1/5/55. Provide for preparation of plans and specifications for a museum building for Smithsonian Institution. Public Works.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 116.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of national war memorial theater and opera house. Labor.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 540.....1/5/55. Prohibit registration of trade-marks containing words "White House". Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 541.....1/5/55. Make the United States Merchant Marine Academy library a public depository for government publications. House Administration.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 460.....1/5/55. Incorporate Jewish War Veterans of U.S.A. Judiciary.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 167.....1/5/55. Establish permanent firing squads for national cemeteries in which burials are conducted. Armed Services.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 288.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of Horse Shoe Bend National Military Park, in State of Alabama. Interior.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 395.....1/5/55. Provide that standard time shall be measure of time for all purposes and authorize Congress to establish daylight saving time for any year by concurrent resolution. Commerce.

THOMAS (D Texas) HR 344.....1/5/55. Incorporate Pan American Round Tables of U.S. Judiciary.

CIVIL SERVICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 7.....1/6/55. Permit payment of cost-of-living allowances outside continental U.S. at rates in excess of 25 percent of rate of basic compensation. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 9.....1/6/55. Authorize Civil Service Commission and heads of all establishments in federal government to make available on a voluntary prepayment basis group hospital, medical, and other personal health service benefits for civilian officers and employees in federal service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 58.....1/6/55. Grant civil service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 59.....1/6/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 65.....1/6/55. Amend section 1(d) of Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 66.....1/6/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended. Civil Service.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Pastore (R I.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Hennings (D Mo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), Clements (D Ky.), Chaves (D N.M.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R.I.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 67.....1/6/55. Adjust rates of basic compensation of certain officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

SPARKMAN (D Ala.) S 76.....1/6/55. Amend section 20 of Federal Employees Compensation Act, as amended, to extend time for filing certain claims for compensation. Labor.

ANFUSO (D N.Y.) HR 50.....1/5/55. Provide for pay increase for government employees. Civil Service.

BARRETT (D Pa.) HR 25.....1/5/55. Extend application of Classification Act of 1949 to certain positions, in, and employees of, executive branch of government. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 74.....1/5/55. Provide increases in rates of basic compensation of officers and employees of federal government. Civil Service.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 505.....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that annuities received under Civil Service Retirement Act shall be exempt from income tax. Ways and Means.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 507.....1/5/55. Grant civil-service employees retirement after 30 years' service. Civil Service.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 85.....1/5/55. Amend the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 as amended with respect to annuities of certain retired employees who served in Alaska and Panama. Civil Service.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 87.....1/5/55. Provide for garnishment, execution, or trustee process of wages and salaries of civil officers and employees of U.S. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 17.....1/5/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of certain employees of the federal government. Civil Service.

HARVEY (R Ind.) HR 379.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide for inclusion in computation of accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 458.....1/5/55. Amend act of August 1, 1941, to include Public Health Service officers. Civil Service.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 337.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, as amended, to provide increased retirement benefits for certain officers and employees of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 139.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930 to include accredited service of certain periods of service rendered states or instrumentalities of states. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 471.....1/5/55. Provide additional compensation for federal employees. Civil Service.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 166.....1/5/55. Provide payment of compensation to certain government employees improperly discharged, suspended, or furloughed, or improperly reduced in compensation. Civil Service.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 476.....1/5/55. Amend Public Law 410, 78th Congress, re compensation for overtime, Sunday, and holiday work of employees of U.S. Public Health Service, Foreign Quarantine Division. Commerce.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 47.....1/5/55. Provide a cost-of-living pay increase for officers and employees of U.S. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 179.....1/5/55. Extend benefits of Federal Employees' Compensation Act to volunteer firemen injured while performing duty as firemen on real property under exclusive jurisdiction of the U.S. Civil Service.

SHORT (R Mo.) HR 484.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 1 (d) of the Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 500.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Service Retirement Act of May 29, 1930, to provide benefits for widows of employees who died prior to February 28, 1948. Civil Service.

COMMEMORATIVE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 10.....1/6/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of memory of Amelia Earhart. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 113.....1/6/55. Amend act entitled "An act to incorporate Roosevelt Memorial Association", approved May 31, 1920, as amended, to permit corporation to consolidate with Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, Inc. Judiciary.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 6.....1/6/55. Provide for investigating feasibility of establishing coordinated local, state, and federal program in city of Boston, Mass. for preserving historic properties, objects and buildings in that area. Interior.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S J Res 7.....1/6/55. Authorize President to proclaim Oct. 11, 1955 General Pulaski's Memorial Day for observance and commemoration of death of Brig. Gen. Casimir Pulaski. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 54.....1/5/55. Declare October 12 to be a legal holiday. Judiciary.

BECKER (R N.Y.) HR 251.....1/5/55. Similar to Derounian (R N.Y.) HR 94.

DEROUNIAN (R N.Y.) HR 94.....1/5/55. Provide for the issuance of special postage stamp in honor of late Sen. Robert A. Taft. Civil Service.

GROSS (Iowa) HR 429.....1/5/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in commemoration of 100th anniversary of the Little Brown Church in the Vale. Civil Service.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 112.....1/5/55. Provide that Secretary of Interior shall investigate and report to Congress on advisability of establishing Medicine Lodge Indian Peace Treaty site as national monument or historic shrine. Interior.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 456.....1/5/55. Name Veterans' Administration hospital, Boston, Mass., the William P. Connelly, Jr., Memorial Veterans' Hospital. Veterans.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 550.....1/5/55. Provide for issuance of a special postage stamp in honor of freedom of the press with a likeness of Heywood Broun. Civil Service.

LANE (D Mass.) H J Res 15.....1/5/55. Provide that next transport-type vessel commissioned in U.S. Navy shall be named the Paul Revere. Armed Services.

MCCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 381.....1/5/55. Authorize President to issue posthumously in name of George Washington a commission as General of the Army. Armed Services.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 323.....1/5/55. Make Flag Day legal public holiday. Judiciary.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 329.....1/5/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp in honor of American schoolteacher. Civil Service.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 140.....1/5/55. Provide issuance of special postage stamp to commemorate 100th anniversary of Ill. State Normal University. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 556.....1/5/55. Provide for a Christopher Columbus Memorial Arbor in D. C. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 19.....1/5/55. Declare Inauguration Day to be legal holiday. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 20.....1/5/55. Authorize creation of federal memorial commission to consider and formulate plans for construction in city of Washington, D. C. of appropriate permanent memorial to Christopher Columbus. House Administration.

O'NEILL (D Mass.) H J Res 21.....1/5/55. Similar to Multer (D N.Y.) H J Res 20.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 164.....1/5/55. Provide for issuance of special postage stamp honoring coal miners and coal industry of America. Civil Service.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 171.....1/5/55. Change the names of Gabun locks, Gabun dam, and town of Gabun in the Canal Zone to "Sibert locks," "Sibert Dam" and "Sibert" in memory of the late Maj. Gen. William L. Sibert. Merchant Marine.

ROONEY (D N.Y.) HR 473.....1/5/55. Authorize investigation and report on advisability of a national monument in Brooklyn, N. Y. Interior.

SADLAK (R Conn.) H J Res 24.....1/5/55. Authorize and request President to proclaim Sunday, April 3, 1955, as a day of prayer for Man and Woman in White. Judiciary.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 297.....1/5/55. Provide for national recognition of Adelaide Johnson, sculptor of The Woman's Monument. Administration.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 298.....1/5/55. See above HR 297.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 497.....1/5/55. Designate 27th day of October in each year as Navy Day. Judiciary.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 231.....1/5/55. Make 12th day of February a legal holiday to be known as Lincoln's Birthday. Judiciary.

CONGRESS

HENNINGS (D Mo.) S Res 15.....1/6/55. Amend rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate re procedure in committee hearings. Rules.

JOHNSON (D Texas) S Res 14.....1/6/55. Amend section (1) of rule XXV of Standing Rules Committee re number of members on committees.

MICELIAN (D Ark.) S J Res 4.....1/6/55. Provide for continuation in office of certain members of Commission on Governmental Operations.

*WATKINS (R Utah), Carlson (R Kan.), Case (R S.D.), Ervin (D N.C.), Stennis (D Miss.) S Res 12.....1/6/55. Amend subsection 3 of rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate re testimony of witnesses before committees. Rules.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 10.....1/5/55. Establish Joint Committee on Subversive Activities. Rules.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 82.....1/5/55. Provide new method for apportioning Representatives in Congress. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 92.....1/5/55. Provide for procurement and installation of mechanism for recording and counting votes in House of Representatives. Administration.

Le COMpte (R Iowa) HR 128.....1/5/55. Similar to Denton (D Ind.) HR 92.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 343.....1/5/55. Increase compensation of Members of Congress. Civil Service.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 559.....1/5/55. Increase expense allowance of Members of Congress. House Administration.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 561.....1/5/55. Provide that for the purpose of disapproval by the President each provision of an appropriation bill shall be considered a separate bill. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 18.....1/5/55. Establish Joint Committee on Housing. Rules.

CONSTITUTION, CIVIL RIGHTS

BRICKER (R Ohio) S J Res 1.....1/6/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re legal effect of certain treaties and other international agreements. Judiciary.

*BRIDGES (R N.H.), Byrd (D Va.) S J Res 2.....1/6/55. Propose amendment to Constitution to provide for imposition of federal taxes to provide revenues at least equal to appropriations, except in time of war declared by Congress or when U.S. is engaged in open hostility against external enemy. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S J Res 8.....1/6/55. Amend Constitution to authorize governors to fill temporary vacancies in Congress caused by a disaster. Judiciary.

*KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Chavez (D N.M.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Fulbright (D Ark.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Long (D La.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (I Ore.), Murray (D Mont.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Pastore (D R.I.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Symington (D Mo.) S 11.....1/6/55. Amend Robinson-Patman Act re equality of opportunity. Judiciary.

*MUNDT (R S.D.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S J Res 3.....1/6/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

SMATHERS (D Fla.) S J Res 9.....1/6/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re nomination and election of candidates for President and Vice President, and succession to office of President in event of death or inability of President. Judiciary.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 51.....1/5/55. Protect right of individuals to be free from discrimination or segregation by reason of race, color, religion, or national origin. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 411.....1/5/55. Authorize Attorney General to conduct preference primaries for nomination of candidates for President and Vice President. Administration.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 261.....1/5/55. Implement article I, section 7, of Constitution re bills originating in House. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 508.....1/5/55. Establish a commission on legal status of women in the U.S. to declare policy as to distinctions based on sex, in law and administration. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 9.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing for nomination of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) H J Res 11.....1/5/55. Similar to Coudert (R N.Y.) H J Res 4.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 4.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 6.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution providing that term of office of members of House of Representatives shall be four years. Judiciary.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) H J Res 16.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re power of Congress to impose income taxes. Judiciary.

DAVIS (R Wis.) H J Res 5.....1/5/55. Similar to Coudert (R N.Y.) H J Res 4.

DIGGS (D Mich.) H J Res 12.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re right of citizens of U.S. 18 years of age or older to vote. Judiciary.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 354.....1/5/55. Amend Census Act of June 18, 1929 to prohibit inquiries as to income of individuals. Civil Service.

HESELTIN (R Mass.) HR 436.....1/5/55. Similar to Burdick (R N.D.) HR 411.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) H J Res 3.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution to empower Congress to regulate use and ownership of trade-marks. Judiciary.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 464.....1/5/55. Similar to Burdick (R N.D.) HR 411.

MILLS (D Ark.) H J Res 1.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re equal rights for men and women. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) H J Res 17.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re term of office and qualifications of members of House of Representatives. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 389.....1/5/55. Provide means of further securing and protecting civil rights of persons within jurisdiction of U.S. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) H J Res 22.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution empowering Congress to provide by legislation for representation in Congress of, and for granting the right to vote for presidential and vice presidential electors to people of D.C. Judiciary.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 573.....1/5/55. Propose an amendment to the Constitution providing for the election of President and Vice President. Judiciary.

ROGERS (D Texas) H J Res 23.....1/5/55. Propose amendment to Constitution re ratification of treaties by Senate. Judiciary.

CRIMES, COURTS AND PRISONS

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 13.....1/6/55. Amend section 1715 of title 18, U.S.C. to permit transmission of firearms in mails to or from persons or concerns having lawful use for them in connection with their businesses or their official duties. Civil Service.

CASE (R S.D.) S 112.....1/6/55. Amend section 1073 of title 18 of U.S.C. to provide for punishment of any individual who travels in interstate or foreign commerce to avoid prosecution or punishment for indecent molestation of a minor. Judiciary.

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 123.....1/6/55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. re published articles and broadcasts by foreign agents. Judiciary.

*HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa), Martin (R Iowa) S 149.....1/6/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for northern and southern districts of Iowa. Judiciary.

KEFAUVER (D Tenn.) S 165.....1/6/55. Increase salaries of judges of U.S. Judiciary.

ECHOEPPEL (R Kan.) S 144.....1/6/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Kansas. Judiciary.

BENNETT (D Fla.) HR 26.....1/5/55. Provide for denial of bail to defendants in certain cases involving crimes affecting national security. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 76.....1/5/55. Amend title 18, U.S.C. re intercepted communications. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 258.....1/5/55. Amend sections 241 and 242 of title 18 U.S.C. re conspiracy against and deprivation of rights of citizens. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 259.....1/5/55. Provide protection of persons from lynching. Judiciary.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 78.....1/5/55. Provide rewards for information concerning illegal introduction, manufacture or acquisition in the U.S. of special nuclear material and atomic weapons. Atomic Energy.

COLE (R N.Y.) HR 81.....1/5/55. Amend title 18 of the U.S.C. to give U.S. district courts jurisdiction of certain offenses committed by Americans outside U.S. Judiciary.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 86.....1/5/55. Amend sections 3182 and 3183 of title 18 of U.S.C. to authorize use of information filed by public prosecuting officer for making demands for fugitives from justice. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 91.....1/5/55. Limit removal of civil actions from the state to federal courts. Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 271.....1/5/55. Provide remedy for persons slandered, libeled or defamed by Members of Congress. Judiciary.

DIES (D Texas) HR 8.....1/5/55. Amend Communist Control Act of 1954 and repeal first sentence of subsection 4f of Internal Security Act of 1950 to provide penalties for membership in, or participation in revolutionary activity of, Communist Party, or other organization furthering revolutionary conspiracy. Judiciary.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 97.....1/5/55. Provide that Attorney General shall prepare and publish list of subversive organizations. Judiciary.

EDMONSON (D Okla.) HR 99.....1/5/55. Increase penalty provisions of certain acts dealing with narcotics. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 423.....1/5/55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that no citizen shall be excluded from service as juror by reason of his or her sex. Judiciary.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 111.....1/5/55. Provide for appointment of district judge for district of Kansas. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 316.....1/5/55. Amend section 3731 of title 18 of U.S.C. re appeals by U.S. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 317.....1/5/55. Permit judicial review of decisions of Administrator of Veterans Affairs. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 319.....1/5/55. Punish malicious destruction of aircraft and attempts to destroy aircraft. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 320.....1/5/55. Prohibit certain acts and transactions re gambling materials. Judiciary.

KEATING (R N.Y.) HR 321.....1/5/55. Prohibit transportation of obscene matters in interstate and foreign commerce. Judiciary.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 333.....1/5/55. Amend title 18 of U.S.C. by addition of new section. Judiciary.

MCVEY (R Ill.) HR 130.....1/5/55. Increase penalties for violation of certain narcotic laws. Ways and Means.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 137.....1/5/55. Amend title 18 U.S.C. to require manufacturers of farm machinery sold in interstate commerce to identify machines by serial numbers. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 563.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 10 (d) of Administrative Procedure Act to broaden judicial relief under section pending review of administrative action. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 565.....1/5/55. Amend title 28 of U.S.C. to provide that state law shall determine the number of jurors constituting a jury and who must agree to have a valid verdict. Judiciary.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 287.....1/5/55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in State of California shall constitute new and separate judicial district to be known as southern district of California and redesignate present southern district of California as central district of California. Judiciary.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 388.....1/5/55. Provide increased penalty for sale of narcotic drugs to persons under 17 years of age. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 3.....1/5/55. Establish rules of interpretation governing questions of effect of acts of Congress on state laws. Judiciary.

UTT (R Calif.) HR 493.....1/5/55. Provide that Imperial and San Diego Counties in California shall constitute a new judicial district known as southern district of California. Judiciary.

WILSON (R Calif.) HR 498.....1/5/55. Similar to UTT (R Calif.) HR 493.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

*NEELY (D W.Va.), Payne (R Maine) S 48.....1/6/55. Provide for disqualifications of certain former officers and employees of D.C. in matters connected with former duties. D. C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 61.....1/5/55. Require a premarital examination of all applicants for marriage licenses in D.C. D. C.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 240.....1/5/55. Provide Delegate from D.C. to the House of Representatives. D. C.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 114.....1/5/55. Provide for regulation of making loans of \$600 or less in D. C. D. C.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 151.....1/5/55. Amend laws re practice of law in D. C. D. C.

SIMPSON (R Ill.) HR 191.....1/5/55. Regulate election of delegates representing District of Columbia to national political conventions. D. C.

TEAGUE (D Texas) (by request) HR 396.....1/5/55. Permit consolidation of D. C. banks and conversion of national banks into and consolidation of national banks with D. C. banks. D. C.

THOMPSON (D N.J.) HR 21.....1/5/55. Create a federal commission to formulate plans for construction in D.C. of civic auditorium. D. C.

INDIAN AND TERRITORIAL AFFAIRS

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 27.....1/6/55. Make provision re jurisdiction over criminal offenses or civil actions committed or arising on Indian reservations. Judiciary.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 33.....1/6/55. Make provision re exploration, location, and entry of mineral lands within Papago Indian Reservation. Interior.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 34.....1/6/55. Provide for leasing by Indian owners of restricted Indian lands in State of Arizona for certain purposes. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 54.....1/6/55. Promote rehabilitation of Papago Tribe of Indians and better utilization of resources of Papago Tribe. Interior.

*MURRAY (D Mont.), Anderson (D N.M.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Capehart (R Ind.), Case (R S.D.), Chavez (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Dirksen (R Ill.), Douglas (D Ill.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Holland (D Fla.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Jackson (D Wash.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Morse (I Ore.), McNamara (D Mich.), Neuberger (D Ore.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Young (R N.D.) S 49.....1/6/55. Enable people of Hawaii and Alaska to form constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on equal footing with original states. Interior.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 51.....1/6/55. Amend act entitled "To confer jurisdiction on States of California, Minnesota, Nebraska, Oregon, and Wisconsin re criminal offenses and civil causes of action committed or arising on Indian reservations within such states. Judiciary.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 237.....1/5/55. Amend restrictions applicable to Indians of the Five Civilized Tribes of Oklahoma. Interior.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 238.....1/5/55. Extend time within which claims may be presented to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

ALBERT (D Okla.) HR 239.....1/5/55. Promote rehabilitation of Five Civilized Tribes and other Indians of eastern Oklahoma. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 65.....1/5/55. Amend act of Aug. 23, 1954 (Public Law 632, 83rd Cong.) re registration of judgments in or from district court of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 244.....1/5/55. Amend Organic Act of Territory of Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 245.....1/5/55. Amend the act approved January 27, 1905, as amended (48 U.S.C., sec. 322), re location and construction of roads and trails in territories and insular possessions. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 246.....1/5/55. Make grants of land in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 247.....1/5/55. Provide bill re moneys received from mineral lands in Alaska. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 248.....1/5/55. Similar to Saylor (R Pa.) HR 185. BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 249.....1/5/55. Provide for regulation of nets in Alaska waters. Merchant Marine.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 250.....1/5/55. Permit mining within Katmai National Monument. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 349.....1/5/55. Confer jurisdiction upon Court of Claims to hear, determine and render judgment upon claims for basic and overtime compensation of employees of Alaska Road Commission. Judiciary.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) H J Res 7.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of U.S. Department of Labor to report periodically on labor conditions in Territory of Alaska. Labor.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 506.....1/5/55. Declare that U.S. holds certain lands in trust for Standing Rock Sioux Tribe in North and South Dakota. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 511.....1/5/55. Similar to Farrington (R Hawaii) HR 49.

FARRINGTON (R Hawaii) HR 49.....1/5/55. Enable people of Hawaii to form a constitution and state government and be admitted into Union on an equal footing with original states. Interior.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 555.....1/5/55. Similar to Farrington (R Hawaii) HR 49.

MARSHALL (D Minn.) HR 136.....1/5/55. Amend act of Aug. 17, 1950 (64 Stat. 459) re funds for public school board of Walker, Minn. for extension of public school facilities to all Indian children in district. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 185.....1/5/55. Provide for admission of Alaska into the Union. Interior.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 187.....1/5/55. Similar to Farrington (R Hawaii) HR 49.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 220.....1/5/55. Extend time within which claims may be presented to Indian Claims Commission. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 294.....1/5/55. Authorize leasing of restricted Indian lands of Cheyenne and Arapaho Indian Tribes of Oklahoma for public, religious, educational, recreational, residential and business purposes requiring grant of long-term leases. Interior.

LAND AND LAND TRANSFERS

ANDERSON (D N.M.) S 5.....1/6/55. Grant to State of New Mexico certain lands for use and benefit of Museum of New Mexico. Interior.

CLEMENTS (D Ky.) S 140.....1/6/55. Amend section 13 (h) of Surplus Property Act of 1944, as amended, to extend date prior to which surplus real property owned by U.S. must have been acquired to be subject to conveyance by U.S. for historic monument purposes without monetary consideration, from Jan. 1, 1900 to Jan. 1, 1910. Government Operations.

HAYDEN (D Ariz.) S 55.....1/6/55. Enable State of Arizona and town of Tempe, Ariz. to convey to Salt River Agricultural Improvement and Power District, for use by such district a portion of property hereinafter transferred under certain restrictions to such state and town by U.S. Interior.

*HAYDEN (D Ariz.), Goldwater (R Ariz.) S 55.....1/6/55. Authorize acceptance on behalf of U.S. of conveyance and release by Aztec Land and Cattle Co., Ltd., of its right, title and interest in lands within Coconino and Sitgreaves national forests in state of Arizona, and payment to said company of value of such lands. Interior.

HICKENLOOPER (R Iowa) S 148.....1/6/55. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Polk County, Iowa, and described as Camp Dodge to state of Iowa. Armed Services.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 14.....1/6/55. Direct Secretary of Army to convey certain property located in Austin, Travis County, Texas, to State of Texas. Armed Services.

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 15.....1/6/55. Convey by quitclaim deed certain land to Brownsville Navigation District of Cameron County, Texas. Public Works.

SALTONSTALL (R Mass.) S 107.....1/6/55. Provide for conveyance of portion of Fort Devens Military Reservation, Mass. to Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Armed Services.

*SPARKMAN (D Ala.), Hill (D Ala.) S 77.....1/6/55. Authorize conveyance to city of Anniston, Ala., of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala. Armed Services.

THYE (R Minn.) S 152.....1/6/55. Provide for transfer of certain lands to state of Minnesota. Interior.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 62.....1/5/55. Provide for relief of county of Monmouth, N.J. Judiciary.

BURDICK (R N.D.) HR 409.....1/5/55. Authorize conveyance to former owners of mineral interests in certain lands in North Dakota, South Dakota, and Montana acquired by the U.S. under title III of Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Interior.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 418.....1/5/55. Authorize grant or retrocession to state of concurrent jurisdiction over certain land. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 426.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of town sites. Agriculture.

HESS (R Ohio) HR 519.....1/5/55. Provide for relief of Board of Commissioners of Hamilton County, Ohio. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 529.....1/5/55. Provide relief of Grant County School District No. 165, Ephrata, Washington. Judiciary.

HOLMES (R Wash.) HR 530.....1/5/55. Provide for relief of Clarkston School District No. 250, Clarkston, Washington. Judiciary.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 531.....1/5/55. Retrocede to state of Maryland exclusive jurisdiction held by U.S. over lands within boundaries of Camp Detrick. Armed Services.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 457.....1/5/55. Create Commission on Federal Reimbursement to States and Local Governments by reason of federal ownership of improved and unimproved real property. Interior.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 342.....1/5/55. Establish general policy re payments to state and local governments on account of federal real property and tangible personal property by providing for taxation of certain federal property and for payments in connection with certain other federal property. Interior.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 383.....1/5/55. Relinquish exclusive jurisdiction of U.S. over federal lands within State of Maryland and provide that U.S. and State of Maryland shall hereafter exercise concurrent jurisdiction over such lands. Public Works.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 143.....1/5/55. Provide for release and quietclaim of rights and interests of U.S. in certain real property to Walnut Ridge, Ark. Government Operations.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 144.....1/5/55. Provide for release and quietclaim of rights and interests of U.S. in certain real property to Newport, Ark. Government Operations.

ONEILL (D Mass.) HR 566.....1/5/55. Provides for the conveyance of Bunker Hill Monument, Charlestown, Mass., to U.S. Interior.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 159.....1/5/55. Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in Belton Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners. Public Works.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 160.....1/5/55. Provide for reconveyance of certain lands in the Whitney Reservoir project, Texas, to former owners. Public Works.

POAGE (D Texas) HR 161.....1/5/55. Authorize sale of certain lands administered under title III of the Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act. Agriculture.

ROBERTS (D Ala.) HR 46.....1/5/55. Authorize conveyance to city of Anniston, Ala., of certain real property within Fort McClellan, Ala. Armed Services.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 479.....1/5/55. Provide that compensation from U.S. to Borough of Blairstown, Pa., shall include costs of improvements made. Judiciary.

SELDEN (D Ala.) HR 392.....1/5/55. Provide for return to former owners of certain lands acquired in connection with Demopolis lock and dam project of certain mineral interests in such lands. Interior.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 193.....1/5/55. Provide relief for city of Philippi, W.Va. Judiciary.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 488.....1/5/55. Provide for acquisition by Secretary of Air Force of public school located adjacent to boundary of Bergstrom Air Force Base in Austin, Texas. Armed Services.

THORNBERRY (D Texas) HR 489.....1/5/55. Authorize transfer of a portion of Camp Mabry Militia rifle range tract in the city of Austin, Texas to State of Texas. Armed Services.

POST OFFICE

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 8.....1/6/55. Authorize Postmaster General to apply through judicial procedures for impounding of mail in certain cases. Civil Service.

CARLSON (R Kan.) S 12.....1/6/55. Require that motto "In God We Trust" appear on all postage stamps printed from plates hereafter made. Civil Service.

GOLDWATER (R Ariz.) S 35.....1/6/55. Permit transportation in mails of live scorpions. Civil Service.

*JOHNSTON (D S.C.), Neely (D W.Va.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Langer (R N.D.), Douglas (D Ill.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Pastore (D R.I.), Jackson (D Wash.), Murray (D Mont.), Hennings (D Mo.), Smathers (D Fla.), Kilgore (D W.Va.), O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), Morse (D Ore.), Clements (D Ky.), Chavez (D N.M.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Neuberger (D Ore.), Green (D R.I.), McNamara (D Mich.) S 1.....1/6/55. Increase rates of basic compensation of officers and employees in field service of Post Office Department. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 60.....1/6/55. Provide that equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by Post Office Department. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 61.....1/6/55. Repeal certain laws authorizing Postmaster General, with approval of Interstate Commerce Commission, to revise parcel post rates, size limits, zones, and other conditions of mailability. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 62.....1/6/55. Reduce certain rates of postage on parcels sent to or by members of armed forces of U.S. stationed outside U.S. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 63.....1/6/55. Provide for appointment of heads of regional and district offices of Post Office Department by President by and with consent of Senate. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S 64.....1/6/55. Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees. Civil Service.

JOHNSTON (D S.C.) S Con Res 1.....1/6/55. Express sense of Congress that Postmaster General should not discontinue U.S. post office until 60 days after he shall have reported to the Civil Service Committee of House. Civil Service.

PURTELL (R Conn.) S 155.....1/6/55. Provide for promotion by merit of employees in postal service and establish uniform procedures for examination and appointment of candidates for promotion to supervisory positions. Civil Service.

BROYHILL (R Va.) HR 73.....1/5/55. Readjust size and weight limitations on fourth-class parcel post. Civil Service.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 405.....1/5/55. Abolish free transmission of official government mail matter and certain other mail matter. Civil Service.

BUDGE (R Idaho) HR 504.....1/5/55. Similar to Rees (R Kan.) HR 173.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 274.....1/5/55. Provide for pay increase for postmasters, officers and employees in postal field service. Civil Service.

ELLIOTT (D-Ala.) HR 371.....1/5/55. Provide for free mailing privileges for patients in or at veterans hospitals. Civil Service.

FORD (R Mich.) HR 106.....1/5/55. Withdraw privilege of free transportation of official mail matter from certain government corporations and agencies. Civil Service.

KELLY (D N.Y.) HR 538.....1/5/55. Provide for rescission of order of Postmaster General curtailing delivery of mail and other postal services. Civil Service.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 543.....1/5/55. Provide study periods for post office clerks and terminal and transfer clerks. Civil Service.

LeCOMPTE (R Iowa) HR 125.....1/5/55. Require that circulars and advertising mailed in bulk at third-class rates bear definite and complete addresses. Civil Service.

POWELL (D N.Y.) HR 470.....1/5/55. Provide pay increase for postal employees. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 173.....1/5/55. Prohibit lithographing or engraving on envelopes sold by the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

REES (R Kan.) HR 174.....1/5/55. Authorize Postmaster General to impound mail in certain cases. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 178.....1/5/55. Establish a postal ratemaking procedure in Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 180.....1/5/55. Provide that post-office fixtures and equipment for use in post offices shall be furnished by the Post Office Dept. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 181.....1/5/55. Create position of mail handler in charge in postal transportation service. Civil Service.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 183.....1/5/55. Provide rates of pay for training periods of substitute rural carriers. Civil Service.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 217.....1/5/55. Increase equipment-maintenance allowance payable to rural carriers. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 499.....1/5/55. Increase travel allowance for postal transportation clerks, acting and substitute transportation clerks. Civil Service.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) (by request). HR 293.....1/5/55. Similar to Broyhill (R Va.) HR 73.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 311.....1/5/55. Establish fifth-class mail. Civil Service.

WITHROW (R Wis.) HR 312.....1/5/55. Grant equitable compensatory time to postal employees. Civil Service.

PRESIDENTIAL POLICY

DIRKSEN (R Ill.) S 114.....1/6/55. Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues, except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by the Congress. Government Operations.

THYE (R Minn.) S 150.....1/6/55. Give Small Business Administration permanent status. Banking and Currency.

BOSCH (R N.Y.) HR 69.....1/5/55. Create a U.S. Foreign Service Academy. Foreign Affairs.

COLMER (D Miss.) HR 34.....1/5/55. Amend Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 to provide for more effective evaluation of fiscal requirements of executive agencies of U.S. Rules.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 30.....1/5/55. Provide that federal expenditures shall not exceed federal revenues except in time of war or grave national emergency declared by Congress. Government Operations.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 353.....1/5/55. Increase fee for executing application for passport or visa from \$1 to \$3. Foreign Affairs.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 357.....1/5/55. Similar to Bosch (R N.Y.) HR 69.

HYDE (R Md.) HR 29.....1/5/55. Amend section 11 of Administrative Procedure Act re hearing officers as administrative judges. Judiciary.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 40.....1/5/55. Authorize Attorney General and his assistants and U.S. attorneys and their assistants to act as notaries public. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 562.....1/5/55. Amend Federal Employees' Compensation Act to extend coverage to certain persons engaged in civil defense. Labor.

SEELY-BROWN (R Conn.) HR 188.....1/5/55. Provide that government surplus property may be donated to 4-H Clubs for construction, equipment, and operation of camps and centers. Government Operations.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 196.....1/5/55. Create Department of Peace. Government Operations.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 283.....1/5/55. Similar to Bosch (R N.Y.) HR 69.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 393.....1/5/55. Provide for establishment of policy of placing certain contracts in states having lowest per capita income. Government Operations.

WALTER (D Pa.) HR 5.....1/5/55. Adjust salaries of judges of U.S. courts, attorneys, Members of Congress. Judiciary.

ZABLOCKI (D Wis.) HR 233.....1/5/55. Similar to Bosch (R N.Y.) HR 69.

8. Taxes and Economic Policy

BUSINESS AND BANKING

*JOHNSON (D Texas), Daniel (D Texas) S 16.....1/6/55. Amend Small Business Act of 1953 to provide that loans may be made to certain small-business concerns which have suffered substantial economic injury as result of drought. Banking and Currency.

*THYE (R Minn.), Sparkman (D Ala.), Allott (R Colo.), Barrett (R Wyo.), Beall (R Md.), Bender (R Ohio), Case (R S.D.), Chaves (D N.M.), Clements (D Ky.), Cotton (R N.H.), Daniel (D Texas), Douglas (D Ill.), Duff (R Pa.), Dworshak (R Idaho), Ervth (D N.C.), George (D Ga.), Goldwater (R Ariz.), Green (D R.I.), Hennings (D Mo.), Hill (D Ala.), Humphrey (D Minn.), Ives (R N.Y.), Jackson (D Wash.), Johnston (D S.C.), Kefauver (D Tenn.), Kennedy (D Mass.), Kerr (D Okla.), Kuchel (R Calif.), Langer (R N.D.), Lehman (D N.Y.), Magnuson (D Wash.), Malone (R Nev.), Mansfield (D Mont.), Martin (R Pa.), Martin (R Iowa), McClellan (D Ark.), McNamara (D Mich.), Morse (I Ore.), Mundt (R S.D.), Murray (D Mont.), Pastore (D R.I.), Payne (R Maine), Purtell (R Conn.), Saltonstall (R Mass.), Schoepell (R Kan.), Scott (D N.C.), Smathers (D Fla.), Smith (R Maine), Symington (D Mo.), Watkins (R Utah), Welker (R Idaho), Wiley (R Wis.), Young (R N.D.) S Res 16.....1/6/55. Amend rule XXV of Standing Rules of Senate re appointment of Small Business Committee consisting of 13 Senators.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 253.....1/5/55. Amend Bankruptcy Act to provide that discharge in bankruptcy shall release a bankrupt from provable debts due as tax levied by U.S. Judiciary.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 256.....1/5/55. Amend Bankruptcy Act re priority of debts owed by a bankrupt to workmen, servants, clerks, and certain salesmen. Judiciary.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 260.....1/5/55. Repeal certain legislation re purchase of silver. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 351.....1/5/55. Similar to Denton (D Ind.) HR 272. CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 89.....1/5/55. Amend subsection (b) of section 2 of act entitled "An act to supplement existing laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies", approved Oct. 15, 1914 as amended (15 U.S.C. 13 (b)). Judiciary.

DENTON (D Ind.) HR 272.....1/5/55. Increase criminal penalties under Sherman Antitrust Act. Judiciary.

DONOHUE (D Mass.) HR 359.....1/5/55. Similar to Williams (D N.J.) HR 229.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 513.....1/5/55. Establish in Commerce Dept. a Consumers' Advisory Bureau. Commerce.

HIESTAND (R Calif.) HR 437.....1/5/55. Restrain further currency deterioration and restore confidence in dollar by returning U.S. currency to the gold standard. Banking and Currency.

HILL (R Colo.) HR 521.....1/5/55. Amend Small Business Act to make Small Business Administration a permanent agency of the government. Banking and Currency.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 528.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 5 (a) of Federal Trade Commission Act with respect to unfair methods of competition in sale of motor vehicles. Commerce.

HOFFMAN (R Mich.) HR 279.....1/5/55. Provide for termination of government operations which are in competition with private enterprise. Government Operations.

KEARNS (R Pa.) HR 115.....1/5/55. Provide for coinage of gold \$10 pieces. Banking and Currency.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 120.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 3466 of Revised Statutes to subordinate tax claims of U.S. to wage claims in state insolvency proceedings. Judiciary.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 449.....1/5/55. Provide for award of certain public contracts to bidders from areas of very substantial labor surplus where their bids do not exceed by more than 5 percent the most advantageous bids submitted from other areas. Judiciary.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 141.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 2 of act of Feb. 18, 1922 to transfer from Sec'y. of Ag. to Attorney General jurisdiction for determining undue enhancement of prices by cooperative associations monopolizing trade. Judiciary.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 150.....1/5/55. Aid in controlling inflation. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 152.....1/5/55. Provide fuel allocations and priorities during emergencies. Banking and Currency.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 564.....1/5/55. Amend Federal Reserve Act to require U.S. obligations to be sold at not less than par value. Banking and Currency.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 11.....1/5/55. Reaffirm national public policy in laws against unlawful restraints and monopolies, commonly designated "anti-trust" laws. Judiciary.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 568.....1/5/55. Amend Second Liberty Bond Act to provide that preference be given trust funds and others investing funds which represent real savings. Ways and Means.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 569.....1/5/55. Increase to 12 the number of members of Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System with 6 year terms and abolish Federal Open Market Committee and transfer its functions to such Board. Banking and Currency.

WILLIAMS (D N.J.) HR 229.....1/5/55. Provide assistance to communities, industries, business enterprises, and individuals to facilitate adjustments made necessary by trade policy of U.S. Ways and Means.

COMMERCE AND COMMUNICATIONS

MAGNUSON (D Wash.) S Res 13.....1/6/55. Authorize Commerce Committee to direct investigation into: maritime matters, communications, domestic surface transportation, civil aeronautics and fisheries and wildlife.

MURRAY (D Mont.) S 50.....1/6/55. Provide for distribution of motor-vehicle tires. Commerce.

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 25.....1/6/55. Regulate granting of free or reduced-rate transportation of passengers by common carriers by water engaged in foreign commerce and in commerce between U.S. and its territories and possessions. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 434.....1/5/55. Provide relief against certain forms of discrimination in interstate transportation. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 435.....1/5/55. See above, HR 434.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 438.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, as amended, to authorize construction, operation, and maintenance of heliports on or near government buildings. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 524.....1/5/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 with respect to its application in case of subscription radio and television. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 525.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 22 of the Interstate Commerce Act. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 526.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 401 (e)(2) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 527.....1/5/55. Amend subsec. 406 (b) of the Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938. Commerce.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 451.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938, to require preparation of passenger lists for all flights of commercial airlines. Commerce.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 154.....1/5/55. Provide for a nationally uniform system of automobile registration. Commerce.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 387.....1/5/55. Authorize and direct Federal Power Commission to issue license for a certain proposed hydroelectric power project on Namekagon River, Wis. Commerce.

PATMAN (D Texas) HR 567.....1/5/55. Amend law re discriminatory pricing practices affecting commerce. Judiciary.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 177.....1/5/55. Amend Communications Act of 1934 to require licensees to investigate persons and organizations on whose behalf contributions are solicited on radio and television programs. Commerce.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 198.....1/5/55. Provide that one floating ocean station be maintained in Gulf of Mexico to provide storm warnings for states bordering on Gulf. Merchant Marine.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 295.....1/5/55. Amend section 403 (b) of Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to permit granting of free or reduced rate transportation to ministers of religion. Commerce.

YOUNGER (R Calif.) HR 232.....1/5/55. Amend Civil Aeronautics Act of 1938 to exempt operations in transportation of livestock, fish, and agricultural, horticultural, and horticultural commodities from regulation by Civil Aeronautics Board. Commerce.

NATURAL RESOURCES

WILLIAMS (R Del.) S 22.....1/6/55. Amend Mineral Leasing Act for acquired lands to require competitive bidding for leases of deposits of oil and gas not within any known geological structure of a producing oil or gas field. Interior.

BARTLETT (D Alaska) HR 242.....1/5/55. Provide for gradual elimination of salmon traps in Alaska. Merchant Marine.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 37.....1/5/55. Amend Migratory Bird Hunting Stamp Act of March 16, 1934 (48 Stat. 451; 16 U.S.C. 718), as amended. Merchant Marine.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 100.....1/5/55. Permit mining development and utilization of mineral resources of all public lands withdrawn or reserved for power development. Interior.

GUINER (R Calif.) HR 378.....1/5/55. Amend section 6 of act of Dec. 19, 1913, to permit sale of water rights thereunder to public utilities which are subject to jurisdiction of Public Utilities Commission of State of California. Interior.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 431.....1/5/55. Amend Natural Gas Act re duty of Federal Power Commission to report to Congress regarding effect and operation of state compacts dealing with conservation, production, transportation, or distribution of natural gas. Commerce.

HESELTON (R Mass.) HR 432.....1/5/55. Amend joint resolution entitled "Joint resolution consenting to an Interstate compact to conserve oil and gas," approved August 28, 1951. Commerce.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 341.....1/5/55. Prohibit establishment of valley authority in any state that would be substantially affected thereby until people of affected areas of such state have voted affirmatively for such valley authority. Public Works.

PRICE (D Ill.) HR 162.....1/5/55. Provide that U.S. shall aid the states in wildlife-restoration projects. Merchant Marine.

ST. GEORGE (R N.Y.) HR 391.....1/5/55. Provide that Fort Montgomery, N.Y., may tap West Point water supply line. Armed Services.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 221.....1/5/55. Establish rearing ponds and a fish hatchery in western Oklahoma. Merchant Marine.

YOUNG (R Nev.) HR 230.....1/5/55. Amend act of July 31, 1947, (61 Stat. 661) re prevention of acquisition of mineral lands except for mining use. Interior.

PUBLIC WORKS AND RECLAMATION

*ANDERSON (D N.M.) Hayden (D Ariz.), Chavez (D N.M.), Knowland (R Calif.) S 76.....1/6/55. Authorize appropriations for construction, operation, and maintenance of western land boundary fence project. Interior.

CAPEHART (R Ind.) S 6.....1/6/55. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls and River, authorize construction of certain works of improvement for power purposes, and further interests of national security by authorizing prompt development of such works. Public Works.

*HENNINGS (D Mo.), Symington (D Mo.) S 56.....1/6/55. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. Public Works.

THYE (R Minn.) S 151.....1/6/55. Authorize projects for improvement of Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

WATKINS (R Utah) S 164.....1/6/55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects and for participation by non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

WILEY (R Wis.) S 171.....1/6/55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

AUCHINCLOSS (R N.J.) HR 31.....1/5/55. Authorize federal participation in cost of protecting shores of privately owned real property as well as shores of publicly owned real property. Public Works.

BUCKLEY (D N.Y.) HR 234.....1/5/55. Revise the federal-aid highway laws of U.S. Public Works.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 254.....1/5/55. Provide that when proposed dam across any navigable waters and pool caused by dam will be located entirely within one state, a license or permit must be granted by state for construction of dam. Commerce.

CARRIGG (R Pa.) HR 77.....1/5/55. Similar to Fenton (R Pa.) HR 38.

CHENOWETH (R Colo.) HR 412.....1/5/55. Authorize construction, operation, and maintenance by Secretary of Interior of the Fryingpan-Arkansas project, Colorado. Interior.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 83.....1/5/55. Amend act entitled "An act for control of floods on the Mississippi River and its tributaries." Public Works.

CURTIS (R Mo.) HR 88.....1/5/55. Authorize construction of certain public works on Mississippi River for protection of St. Louis, Mo. Public Works.

DAWSON (R Utah) HR 270.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Colorado River storage project and participating projects. Interior.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 18.....1/5/55. Provide for system of cross-country super highways. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 19.....1/5/55. Provide that a portion of manufacturers' excise tax on gasoline be set aside and used exclusively for purposes of Federal-Aid Road Act. Public Works.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 20.....1/5/55. Increase usefulness of St. Lawrence Seaway by increasing width and depth of certain locks and connecting waterways in Great Lakes to permit ocean-going vessels to reach all Great Lakes ports. Public Works.

DONDERO (D Mich.) HR 235.....1/5/55. Similar to Buckley (D N.Y.) HR 234.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 417.....1/5/55. Amend Tennessee Valley Authority Act of 1933 re terms and conditions to be contained in contracts for sale of power. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 419.....1/5/55. Rescind authorization for construction of Libby Dam project, Montana. Public Works.

DONDERO (R Mich.) HR 420.....1/5/55. Similar to Miller (R N.Y.) HR 142.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 370.....1/5/55. Amend and supplement Federal-Aid Road Act approved July 11, 1916, (39 Stat. 355) as amended and supplemented to authorize appropriations for continuing construction of highways. Public Works.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 101.....1/5/55. Amend sec. 9, subsections (d) and (e), of the Reclamation Project Act of 1939 re administration by Secretary of Interior. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 102.....1/5/55. Amend section 9 (d) of Reclamation Project Act of 1939. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 103.....1/5/55. Provide for construction of distribution systems on authorized federal reclamation projects by irrigation districts and other public agencies. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 104.....1/5/55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal projects. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 105.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate, and maintain as additions to the Central Valley project, Calif., Trinity River division and San Luis unit of West San Joaquin division. Interior.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 510.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to maintain Sacramento River Channel in conjunction with operation and maintenance of Central Valley project. Interior.

FENTON (R Pa.) HR 38.....1/5/55. Provide for temporary measures of flood control and anthracite mine drainage. Interior.

HOPE (R Kan.) HR 109.....1/5/55. Grant the consent of Congress to the States of Colo., Iowa, Kan., Minn., Mo., Mont., Neb., N.D., S.D., and Wyo., to negotiate compact re Missouri Basin. Interior.

JOHNSON (R Calif.) HR 533.....1/5/55. Provide financial assistance to Oakdale and South San Joaquin Irrigation Districts, California, in construction of Tri-Dam project. Interior.

KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 440.....1/5/55. Similar to Mollohan (D W.Va.) HR 365.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 549.....1/5/55. Appropriate money for improvement of Merrimack River from its mouth to Lawrence, Mass. Appropriations.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 553.....1/5/55. Authorize federal loans to assist local communities in building modern industrial plants in labor surplus areas. Public Works.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 330.....1/5/55. Provide for construction of custom-house building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 331.....1/5/55. Provide for construction of post-office garage building at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

MCDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 332.....1/5/55. Provide for extension and remodeling of Terminal Annex Post Office at Los Angeles, Calif. Public Works.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 462.....1/5/55. Similar to O'Konski (R Wis.) HR 158.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 463.....1/5/55. Similar to Mollohan (D W.Va.) HR 385.

MILLER (R Md.) HR 382.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of Army in certain cases to undertake small river and harbor improvement projects not specifically authorized by Congress. Public Works.

MILLER (R Neb.) HR 384.....1/5/55. Supplement federal reclamation laws by providing for federal cooperation in non-federal agencies in federal projects. Interior.

MILLER (R N.Y.) HR 142.....1/5/55. Preserve scenic beauty of Niagara Falls, authorize construction for power purposes on Niagara River, and authorize prompt development of such works in interest of national security. Public Works.

MOLLOHAN (D W.Va.) HR 385.....1/5/55. Offset declining employment by providing for federal assistance to states and local governments in projects of construction, alteration, expansion, or repair of public facilities and improvements. Public Works.

O'KONSKI (R Wis.) HR 158.....1/5/55. Authorize modification of existing projects for Great Lakes connecting channels above Lake Erie. Public Works.

SMITH (D Va.) HR 192.....1/5/55. Amend Public Law 526, 79th Congress, sec. 10 of the Flood Control Act, July 24, 1946. Public Works.

STAGGERS (D W.Va.) HR 195.....1/5/55. Provide system of trans-continental superhighways. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 201.....1/5/55. Erect in Rayne, La., a post-office building. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 203.....1/5/55. Erect in Sulphur, La., a post-office building. Public Works.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 204.....1/5/55. Assist certain classes of municipalities to finance needed and specific public works by providing U.S. guaranty of approved bonds issued by these municipalities. Ways and Means.

TRIMBLE (D Ark.) HR 208.....1/5/55. Grant consent to Arkansas and Oklahoma to negotiate compact re waters of Arkansas River. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 219.....1/5/55. Authorize construction, operation and maintenance of Canton reclamation project, Oklahoma, by Secretary of the Interior. Interior.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 300.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of Agriculture to construct certain works of improvement for runoff and water-flow retardation, and soil erosion prevention on Beaver Creek watershed in Oklahoma. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 301.....1/5/55. Provide for preliminary examination and survey of Beaver Creek watershed, Oklahoma, for purposes of runoff and waterflow retardation and soil-erosion prevention. Agriculture.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 303.....1/5/55. Extend watershed programs authorized in section 13 of Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 309.....1/5/55. Establish temporary commission to investigate costs and effects of watershed programs for flood control in agricultural watersheds. Public Works.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 310.....1/5/55. Authorize Secretary of Interior to construct, operate and maintain Washita River Basin reclamation project, Oklahoma. Interior.

YATES (D Ill.) HR 314.....1/5/55. Authorize State of Illinois and sanitary district of Chicago under direction of Secretary of Army to help control lake level of Lake Michigan by diverting water from Lake Michigan into Illinois Waterway. Public Works.

TAXES AND TARIFFS

POTTER (R Mich.) H 17.....1/6/55. Repeal manufacturers' excise tax on automobiles, trucks, motorcycles, buses, trailers, tires and tubes, and automobile parts and accessories. Finance.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 24.....1/5/55. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer and spouse, and additional exemptions for old age or blindness, from \$600 to \$1,000, and increase exemption for dependent from \$600 to \$800. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 53.....1/5/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that value of imported hops be computed, for purposes of determining applicable rate of duty, as of date of purchase. Ways and Means.

ADDONIZIO (D N.J.) HR 55.....1/5/55. Provide additional exemption for income-tax purposes in case of scoutmasters. Ways and Means.

BOLTON, F. P. (R Ohio) HR 502.....1/5/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that duty on refractory grade bauxite shall be \$1 per ton. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 255.....1/5/55. Provide for refund of federal tax paid on gasoline where gasoline is destroyed by fire or other casualty while held for resale by jobber, wholesaler, or retail dealer. Ways and Means.

BYRNES (R Wis.) HR 257.....1/5/55. Amend section 112 (n) (8) of Internal Revenue Code of 1939 to provide that in certain cases of sale or exchange of taxpayer's residence, certain periods of limitation shall not run against taxpayer while he is on extended active duty in armed forces. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 262.....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to reduce rate of tax applicable to distilled spirits. Ways and Means.

CELLER (D N.Y.) HR 263.....1/5/55. Amend section 2879 (b) of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

COLMER (D N.C.) HR 264.....1/5/55. Amend section 1001, paragraph 412 of Tariff Act of 1930 re hardboard. Ways and Means.

COLMER (D N.C.) HR 265.....1/5/55. Similar to Thompson (D La.) HR 205.

COOPER (D Tenn.) HR 1.....1/5/55. Extend authority of President to enter into trade agreements under section 350 of Tariff Act of 1930, as amended. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 28.....1/5/55. Assist individuals to provide financial security upon retirement and make provisions for surviving members of their families by allowing income-tax reduction for premiums paid on annuity and life-insurance contracts. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 266.....1/5/55. Provide that certain amounts expended by individuals for purchase of non-interest-bearing U.S. bonds may be deducted in computing net income. Ways and Means.

COUDERT (R N.Y.) HR 267.....1/5/55. Permit postponement of income tax re portion of earned net income paid to restricted retirement fund. Ways and Means.

DINGELL (D Mich.) HR 16.....1/5/55. Repeal provisions of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 granting special income-tax treatment for dividends received by individuals, and increase amount of each personal exemption allowed by such code as a deduction for income-tax purposes. Ways and Means.

DOLLINGER (D N.Y.) HR 273.....1/5/55. Repeal certain miscellaneous excise taxes. Ways and Means.

ELLIOTT (D Ala.) HR 425.....1/5/55. Provide that permanently disabled individuals (including the blind) who are under 65 be entitled to same tax treatment of their medical expenses as they would be entitled to if they were 65, and grant permanently disabled individuals an additional tax exemption. Ways and Means.

ENGLE (D Calif.) HR 275.....1/5/55. Amend Tariff Act of 1930 to impose duty on importation of montan wax produced in certain Communist-controlled countries or produced from raw materials originating in such countries. Ways and Means.

FASCELL (D Fla.) HR 427.....1/5/55. Exempt certain additional foreign travel from tax on transportation of persons. Ways and Means.

FENTON (R Pa.) HR 428.....1/5/55. Similar to Kelley (D Pa.) HR 4.

FINE (D N.Y.) HR 515.....1/5/55. Grant exemption from income tax in case of retirement annuities and pensions. Ways and Means.

FRAZIER (D Tenn.) HR 376.....1/5/55. Increase from \$600 to \$800 personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer including exemption for spouse, dependent and additional exemption for old age or blindness. Ways and Means.

HINSHAW (R Calif.) HR 523.....1/5/55. Amend chapter 1, sub-chapter C, of Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

JUDD (R Minn.) HR 535.....1/5/55. Amend the Tariff Act of 1930 to provide that certain church robes and vestments shall be exempt from duty. Ways and Means.

KEAN (R N.J.) HR 536....1/5/55. Similar to Cooper (D Tenn.) HR 1. KELLEY (D Pa.) HR 4....1/5/55. Establish quota limitations on imports of foreign residual fuel oil. Ways and Means.

KEOGH (D N.Y.) HR 542....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code. Ways and Means.

KING (D Calif.) HR 322....1/5/55. Extend to fishermen same treatment accorded farmers re estimated income tax. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 453....1/5/55. Provide that outer covering of income tax returns mailed to taxpayers shall not bear colored stripes or other identification devices. Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 459....1/5/55. Repeal section 618 of Revenue Act of 1951 (re prohibition upon denial of Social Security Act funds). Ways and Means.

LANE (D Mass.) HR 548....1/5/55. Extend sec. 124A of Internal Revenue Code (amortization deductions) to cover facilities in distressed areas. Ways and Means.

McCORMACK (D Mass.) HR 2....1/5/55. Increase from 5 percent to 10 percent amount which corporations may deduct for tax purposes for charitable contributions. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 324....1/5/55. Repeal retailers' excise tax on toilet preparations. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 325....1/5/55. Amend section 1701 of Internal Revenue Code re exemptions from tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 326....1/5/55. Repeal section 701 (a) (2) of Internal Revenue Code to exempt from tax admissions to certain events conducted for benefit of religious, educational and charitable organizations. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 327....1/5/55. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply to admissions to moving-picture theaters. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 328....1/5/55. Repeal retailers' excise tax on purses, handbags, and certain other articles. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 334....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide 3 year carryover for medical and dental expenses in excess of maximum deduction allowable under section 23 (x). Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 335....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to allow, as deduction from gross income, certain amounts paid as life-insurance premiums, and provide more liberal income-tax treatment for amounts paid for hospitalization insurance and amounts paid under voluntary medical care plans. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 336....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of Feb. 10, 1939. Ways and Means.

McDONOUGH (R Calif.) HR 339....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide compensation for employers required to withhold income tax at source on wages of employees. Ways and Means.

MACHROWICZ (D Mich.) HR 134....1/5/55. Increase to \$1,000 amount a dependent may earn without loss of exemption to taxpayer. Ways and Means.

MACK (R Wash.) HR 556....1/5/55. Terminate withholding of Oregon State income tax from the wages of certain residents of Washington employed by Corps of Engineers at Bonneville Dam. Ways and Means.

MASON (R Ill.) HR 43....1/5/55. Equalize taxation and provide revenue. Ways and Means.

MILLS (D Ark.) HR 7....1/5/55. Establish Tax Settlement Board. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 153....1/5/55. Eliminate liability of a collector of internal revenue for uncollected taxes. Ways and Means.

MULTER (D N.Y.) HR 465....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954, to increase deductions for personal exemptions. Ways and Means.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 468....1/5/55. Provide that tax on admissions shall not apply in case of admissions, all the proceeds of which insure exclusively to benefit of Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Camp Fire Girls, or similar organizations. Ways and Means.

PHILLIPS (R Calif.) HR 469....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to permit certain water district taxes to be deducted from gross income. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 172....1/5/55. Provide additional income-tax exemption for taxpayer supporting an invalid child. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 289....1/5/55. Amend section 3672 of Internal Revenue Code re requirement of filing notice of lien for taxes. Ways and Means.

RAINS (D Ala.) HR 290....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to exempt from manufacturer's excise tax certain automobiles furnished without charge to schools for use in driver-training program. Ways and Means.

REED (R N.Y.) HR 291....1/5/55. Extend retirement income-tax credit to members of armed forces. Ways and Means.

ROGERS (D Texas) HR 472....1/5/55. Increase personal income tax exemption of taxpayer and spouse from \$600 to \$1,000, and increase exemption for dependent from \$600 to \$750. Ways and Means.

SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 184....1/5/55. Similar to Kelley (D Pa.) HR 4. SAYLOR (R Pa.) HR 186....1/5/55. Increase income-tax exemptions allowed taxpayer for himself, spouse, and dependents. Ways and Means.

SMITH (D Miss.) HR 486....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code to provide that state welfare agencies may have information regarding income-tax exemptions claimed by those receiving or applying for public-assistance benefits. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 199....1/5/55. Increase from \$600 to \$700 personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer. Ways and Means.

THOMPSON (D La.) HR 205....1/5/55. Provide ad valorem duty on importation of shrimp. Ways and Means.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 206....1/5/55. Provide for taxation by Wyoming of certain property located within Grand Teton National Park. Interior.

THOMSON (R Wyo.) HR 207....1/5/55. Amend Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to provide emergency tax relief to livestock growers forced to dispose of herds because of drought. Ways and Means.

VAN ZANDT (R Pa.) HR 345....1/5/55. Similar to Kelley (D Pa.) HR 4. WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 225....1/5/55. Terminate war tax rate on admissions. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 226....1/5/55. Terminate war tax rate on admissions to theaters. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 227....1/5/55. See above, HR 226.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 228....1/5/55. Terminate tax on admissions. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 302....1/5/55. Increase personal income-tax exemptions of taxpayer (including exemption for spouse, dependent, and additional exemption for old age or blindness) from \$600 to \$1,000. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 304....1/5/55. Terminate war-tax rate on admissions to public parks and provide that no tax be levied on admissions to public parks where cost of admission is less than 60 cents. Ways and Means.

WICKERSHAM (D Okla.) HR 305....1/5/55. Terminate war-tax rate on admissions to theaters and provide that no tax on admissions shall apply in case of admissions to theaters where cost of admission is less than 60 cents. Ways and Means.

WOLVERTON (R N.J.) HR 402....1/5/55. Amend section 213 of Internal Revenue Code of 1954 to permit deduction of certain payments for health insurance without regard to the 3-percent limitation contained therein. Ways and Means.

CORRECTIONS

The following corrections should be made in CQ Weekly Report of Jan. 7, 1955:

Page 4, Column 1 -- In first table, in House column, the first figure should be 51.3 (not 51.4). Paragraph 4, line 3, youngest Democrat should be Kenneth J. Gray (Ill.), 30 (not Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio), 31).

Page 6, chart -- Under Illinois, line 4, Gray (D), Column 1 should be 30 (not 64). Column 4 should be blank (not checked).

Page 7, Summary chart -- In line 4, Civic Service/Politics, the number under DEM should be 216 (not 217), the Total should be 408 (not 409).



Late Developments

Jan. 14, 1955

Late developments of the week ending Jan. 14, briefly reported on this page, will be covered in appropriate sections of the Jan. 21 Weekly Report.

STOCK MARKET PROBE -- The Senate Banking Committee Jan. 14 gave its go-ahead for a proposed investigation of the stock market. Sen. J. W. Fulbright (D Ark.) said Feb. 21 is the "most likely date" for starting public hearings. Fulbright said he had no opinion on whether present controls over securities trading are adequate. But he said he felt the "unusual rise" in stock market prices in the past 15 months warranted study.

ANTI-COMMUNIST RESOLUTION -- The Senate Jan. 14 unanimously adopted a resolution (S Res 18) denouncing the Communist Party and favoring continued investigation of the "Communist conspiracy." The roll-call vote was 84-0. The resolution, which has no legal or binding effect, put the Senate on record as holding that the Communist Party of the U.S. is "a part of the international Communist conspiracy against the United States and all Democratic forms of government." Senators who did not vote were Dennis Chavez (D N.M.), Francis Case (R S.D.), Sam J. Ervin, Jr. (D N.C.), Theodore Francis Green (D R.I.), John F. Kennedy (D Mass.), Robert S. Kerr (D Okla.), Herbert H. Lehman (D N.Y.), A. S. Mike Monroney (D Okla.), Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.), John O. Pastore (D R.I.), Richard B. Russell (D Ga.), and George A. Smathers (D Fla.)

MCCARTHY SEATED -- Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.) was twice ordered to stop speaking and take his seat during debate following Senate adoption Jan. 14 of an anti-Communist resolution. Sen. Russell B. Long (D La.), who was presiding, ordered McCarthy to take his seat for, Long said, violating a rule which forbids a Senator to impute a dishonorable motive to a colleague. Each time Long ruled that McCarthy had imputed insincerity to some Senators who voted for the anti-Communist resolution.



Capitol Quotes

IN THE HOPPER

"Patronage Howl" Probe? -- A "bill I am introducing will...direct the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service to investigate recent policies, practices, and procedures which had had or will have the effect of weakening the protections afforded by the Civil Service laws and related statutes. The prime purpose of this bill is to determine just how many employees have been jarred loose from their jobs for political reasons and in order to accommodate the patronage howl of the Republicans since they have gotten into power." Rep. John D. Dingell (D Mich.), Jan. 5.

Cold War on Hot Drugs -- "There is one battle in the cold war of today which is in critical need of attention...our country's continuing fight against the vicious and deadly traffic in illegal narcotics...If this new Congress does nothing else in the field of law enforcement, we owe it to our children to restore at the earliest possible date a fully effective customs inspection and border patrol force, as our coastal line of defense against illegal importation of narcotics. We should also act immediately to strengthen the penal provisions of our narcotics laws..." Rep. Ed Edmondson (D Okla.), Jan. 6 remarks in the Congressional Record.

More Work, More Pay -- "The two-year term for Members of the House has become antiquated. Too frequent elections of Members of the House...places an unnecessary burden upon such Members, and is a deterrent to better and more efficient governmental service...I sincerely hope that this Congress will take the great and progressive step toward better government that a four-year tenure for Members of the House...would assure." Rep. Charles W. Vursell (R Ill.), Jan. 6 remarks on introduction of a joint resolution to provide a four-year term for House Members.

"I am happy to note a substantial amount of recent discussion of the oft-mentioned but oft-postponed salary increases for Members of Congress. Every responsible group which has recently studied this question has recommended substantial pay increases. It is my personal feeling that Members of Congress should receive the same pay as Members of the President's Cabinet (\$22,500 a year)." Rep. Glenn R. Davis (R Wis.), Jan. 6 statement in the Congressional Record.

For Veterans -- "I shall do what I can to see that all veterans' benefits are continued on the present basis so long as men continue to be drafted." Rep. Elizabeth Kee (D W. Va.), Jan. 13 release.

TO THE POLLS

Dollars and Votes -- "Victory in 1956 will depend on whether we can bring the farmers close to 100 percent of parity. If the farm income keeps dropping, it can't help but get us into a depression. It is at the lowest point now since 1941. Unless we do something to correct it, it may be disastrous not only to the country but to the Republican Party." Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R Wis.), Jan. 5 statement.

No Bed of Roses -- "Although the Democrats are in an advantageous position to play politics, they are not exactly sitting in a bed of roses. They are facing a Presidential election in 1956. The President is popular with the people...To hamstring his program may not be popular with the voters." Rep. Robert W. Kean (R N.J.), Jan. 6 release.

The People's Choice -- "Radio and television have awakened the voting public to the undemocratic methods used by both political parties in selecting candidates for the highest offices of the land...My resolution would establish a nation-wide primary to nominate party candidates for the office of President." Sen. George A. Smathers (D Fla.), Jan. 6, in the Senate.

"For years students of government have had a growing feeling that if Americans in every area of our great country are to have an equally strong voice in determining our decisions at the polls, it is essential that we bring about some reforms in the manner in which our electoral college is elected." Sen. Karl E. Mundt (R S.D.), Jan. 6 in the Senate.

The Party's Choice -- "President Eisenhower must make the decision for himself...I don't think he or the party wants a reluctant candidate...I think the Republican nominee at the next convention will be elected." Sen. William F. Knowland (R Calif.), Jan. 9 statement on the NBC television program "Meet the Press."

"Our party is big enough for all of us to unite. If we divide and hyphenate as we have in the past, we are going to continue Republican tenancy of the White House." Rep. John J. Flynt, Jr. (D Ga.), Jan. 9.

"Political Feast" -- "According to the morning newspapers, certain Democratic Members of a very distinguished legislative body enjoyed a political feast of reason and flow of wit on Sunday by assailing the Vice President and scoffing at the President's popularity, and flexed their vocal muscles for the front pages in the days to come...The harmony which the President invited is apparently becoming the music of the spears--not spheres." Sen. Everett McKinley Dirksen (R Ill.), Jan. 10, Senate.

Plans and Crews

prints for his 1955 legislative program. And Congress, by okaying committee assignments, furnished the crews to consider the President's proposals. Assignments of Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) and Senate "newcomers" Alben W. Barkley (DKy.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) attracted attention. Morse, ousted from choice committee spots by the GOP in 1953, got the assignments he wanted, while the returning Barkley and O'Mahoney received special consideration despite their current lack of seniority.

Messages to Congress

Congress received five messages from President Eisenhower. Others, including the Administration's new budget, were to come.

The first Presidential message dealt with foreign trade. In it, Mr. Eisenhower called for a "moderate, gradual and reciprocal" lowering of "unjustifiable barriers to trade and investment."

In quick succession thereafter, the President asked Congress to (1) broaden civil service benefits and grant pay raises to federal employees; (2) boost postal rates; (3) extend the draft and improve the nation's military reserve program, and (4) raise pay and broaden benefits available to military personnel.

Squabble Sidestepped?

Senate Republicans headed off a possible intra-party fight by expanding from 12 to 23 members the size of their Policy Committee. This was seen as a move to give broader representation to all viewpoints in the Party.

President Eisenhower, by sending five special messages to Congress, furnished more blue-

prints for his 1955 legislative program. And Congress, by okaying committee assignments, furnished the crews to consider the President's proposals. Assignments of Sen. Wayne Morse (I Ore.) and Senate "newcomers" Alben W. Barkley (DKy.) and Joseph C. O'Mahoney (D Wyo.) attracted attention. Morse, ousted from choice committee spots by the GOP in 1953, got the assignments he wanted, while the returning Barkley and O'Mahoney received special consideration despite their current lack of seniority.

First Money Bill

The House got to work in a hurry, passing by voice vote a deficiency appropriations bill for fiscal 1955. The first bill passed by the House in 1955, it was sent to the Senate.

Political Briefs

Former Gov. Thomas E. Dewey (R) of New York attended a White House stag dinner, announced afterward he "prayerfully hoped" it would be Eisenhower and Nixon in 1956.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon took it on the chin from Democrats for his part in the 1954 campaign, but GOP leaders defended him.

Paul G. Rogers (D) defeated J. Herbert Burke (R) to succeed his father, the late Dwight L. Rogers, as a Florida Representative to Congress.

The Democrats published a criticism of the President's State of the Union message, in turn drew criticism from GOP leaders.

Coming Up in Congress

For a GOP Administration pledged to the "twin goals of reducing taxes and balancing the budget," Jan. 17 will be a sad day. That's when President Eisenhower will send his third unbalanced budget to a Congress now controlled by Democrats. According to advance estimates, this fiscal 1956 budget, for the year beginning July 1, 1955, will project a gap between income and outgo of some \$3 billion. The con-

tinuing deficit pleases no one, to be sure. But for the Republicans, the fiscal pledges of 1952 bid fair to become the twin horns of a serious political dilemma in 1956, if balance is not achieved by then. It's

Stories here are summaries of the week's events. For Weekly Report pages with more details, check Contents on the cover.

not that the Eisenhower Administration has failed to strive for balance. Substantial cuts have been made, both in taxes and expenditures, since the GOP took over the White House in January, 1953. In fact, many of the spending cuts made in 1953 and 1954 were attacked as excessive by Democrats, whose criticism promises to be more effective now that they control Capitol Hill.